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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 187 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1948 — Price: 2 ANNAS

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Baroda Ruler Must Abdicate

LEGISLATURE INDICTS MAHARAJAH

Failure To Carry Out Terms Of Agreement

INQUIRY INTO FINANCIAL BUNGLES DEMANDED

BARODA, August 9, (A.P.I.): The Baroda State Legislative Assembly, which met this morning 'in camera' for over two hours to discuss the political situation in the State arising outof the non-implementation of the agreement reached between the Maharaja of Baroda and the Praja Mandal leaders on April 25, 1948, giving full responsible Government to the State, passed a resolution calling upon the Maharaja to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, requesting the Government of India to set up a Council of Regency to perform the duties of the functions of the Ruler during the minority of the new Ruler and take such other action as would be necessary to safeguard the interests of the people.

THE CHARGE-SHEET

The resolution stated: "We the members of the Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) have heard with deep disappointment and regret the account given by the Dewan of the misuse and misappropriation of public funds amounting to rupees three crores and a quarter within a period of six weeks from April 19, 1948, and May 29, 1948, by His Highness the Maharaja and of the breach of faith with the people which he has committed in refusing to implement in letter and spirit the agreement entered into by him with the representatives of the Praja Mandal on April 25, 1948, in spite of repeated requests.

His frequent and prolonged absence from the State, resulting in the complete neglect of his duties as Ruler and the conduct and actions of His Highness ever since his so-called second marriage have filled his people with serious misgivings about his fitness to rule, but they have been tolerating it with the hope that once Responsible Government is introduced it will be possible to bring about an improvement in both the private and public conduct of His Highness.

It is now clear that so long as His Highness is on the "gadi" the interests of his minor sons and of the people are not safe in his keeping. We the members of the Dhara Sabha, as the custodians of these interests, consider that immediate action is necessary if these interests are to be properly safeguarded and if heavy financial losses to the State and damage to peace and tranquillity of the State are to be prevented.

"We, therefore, endorse the action taken by the Dewan in apprising the Government of India of the seriousness of the situation and affair that His Highness has forfeited the confidence of the people and call upon him to abdicate in favour of his eldest son and request the Government of India to set up a Council of Regency to perform the duties and functions of the Ruler during the minority of the new Ruler and take such other action as may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the State."

The resolution was passed with 38 members voting in favour in a House of 59.

By another resolution the Dhara Sabha decided to request the Government of India to appoint an Inquiry Committee to investigate into the misuse and misappropriation of rupees three crores and a quarter by the Maharaja from 19th April, 1948 to 29th May, 1948 as revealed by the Dewan. The Inquiry Committee, the resolution stated, should also investigate if any misuse or misappropriation was committed in respect of landed or movable properties of the State and also suggest what steps should be taken against persons responsible for such acts.

The resolution further requested the Maharaja to pay off all money "that might have been taken from the State Treasury by him in wrongful ways".

Jivraj Mehta's Charge

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Prime Minister of Baroda, addressing the Baroda State Legislative Assemoly this morning placed before the House a complete picture of the correspondence between him and the Maharaja of Baroda regarding the formation of an Interim Ministry for the State as laid down in the Agreement of April 25, 1948, signed by His Highness and Praja Mandal leaders.

It may be recalled that this Agreement giving Full Responsible Government to the State 'inter alia' stated that, pending the constitution of new Dhara Sabha, (Constitution-Making Body under the Agreement) there would be an Interim Cabinet consisting of popular representatives to aid and advise the Maharaja. It also stated that the Cabinet would have complete athority in regard to matters specifically reserved by His Highness.

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta told the Assembly to-day that in accordance with the terms of the agreement he submitted a panel of names of his interim Cabinet to His Highness on June 18, 1948 for his formal approval. Those names were not accepted by His Highness.

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta also gave an account of the prolonged correspondence that passed between him and the Maharaja since then on the subject and said that he received a letter dated July 18, 1948, from His Highness' Private Secretary "which in essence amounts to His Highness going back on the pledge of political reforms in the State and transfer of power to a Responsible Ministry as promised."

Dr. Jivaraj Mehta said that according to His Highness, the Government of Baroda Act of 1940 was not yet repealed and during the interim period the new Cabinet had to function under that Act.

PAY TAXES ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI Aug 9 (API): The Governor-General of India has promulgated an Ordinance extending to all the Provinces of India to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are recognised in certain cases. The Ordinance is entitled the payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) ordinnance, 1948.

ATOMIC RESEARCH IN INDIA

Three-Man Commission Set-up

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (UPI): Government of India's decision to set up an 'Atomic Energy Commission' is announced in a press note issued tonight by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with the following personnel: Dr. H. J. Bhaba-Chairman, Dr. K. S. Krishnan-Member, and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, member and Secretary.

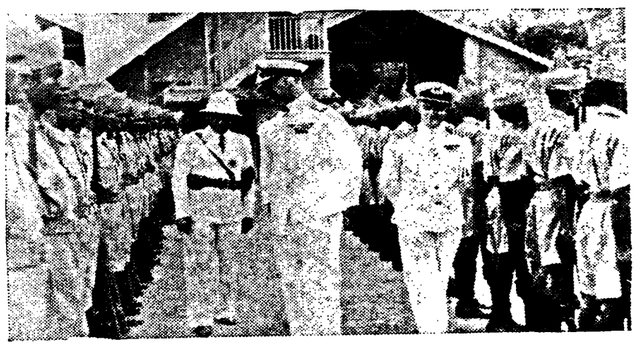
The work of the Commission will be carried on directly under the guidance of the Prime Minister. Among the functions to be discharged by the Commission would be the following:-

(1) To take steps as may be necessary from time to time to protect the interest of the country in connection with atomic energy by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Government of India by the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act.

(2) To survey the territories of the Indian Dominion for the location of useful minerals in connection with atomic energy.

(3) To promote research in their own laboratories and to subsidise such research in existing institutions and Universities. Special steps would be taken to increase teaching and research facilities in nuclear physics in the Indian Universities.

PARRY INSPECTS R. I. N. ESTABLISHMENTS



BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Addressing the officers and men of the R.I.N. Establishments at Castle Barracks in Bombay today, Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief-designate of the Royal Indian Navy, stated that it was an honour for him to be called upon to take command of the Royal Indian Navy and the transfer of H.M.S. "Achilles" recently commissioned as H.M.I.S. "Delhi" to the R.I.N. will give him added pleasure as he had the privilege of commanding this ship in the early years of the last war.

At the R.I.N. Depot at Castle Barracks, the Admiral inspected officers and men at Divisions. He went round the establishments and saw mess docks, galleys and sick quarters. After visiting some more naval establishments in the city, Admiral Parry will proceed to Delhi where he is due on August 12.

Heavy Rains In 48 Hours

BOMBAY, Monday.

Heavy rain is expected in Bombay in the next 48 hours, the Santa Cruz Observatory stated on Monday night. It will be preceded by occasional showers and gusty winds on Tuesday.

The Observatory said that monsoon continued to be strong in South Konkan and was expected to strengthen further in the whole of the Konkan in the next two days. During the period 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday Colaba, Santa Cruz and Juhu did not record any rain. Mahableshwar recorded two inches of rain and Honavar one incn.

PAKISTAN CASE BEFORE U. N. HAS COLLAPSED

Nehru Says India Is Determined To Act Strongly

NEW DELHI, August 9 (A.P.I.): Addressing a public meeting here in Gandhi grounds this evening, the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Pakistan's admission before the United Nations Commission that its troops were fighting in Kashmir meant that Pakistan's case before the U.N. had collapsed.

"This admission gives rise to grave issues. It means that the fact of Pakistan troops fighting against the Indian armies is acknowledged. When things come to a stage like this, they invariably lead to further developments. We do not wish to do anything that may cause hardship and misery to lacs of people but, if forced by Pakistan, we are quite determined to act strongly", declared the Prime Minister.

HYDERABAD ISSUE

Referring to Hyderabad, Pandit Nehru said that in his opinion Hyderabad had no choice but to "accede" to India.

The meeting which had been held in the inauguration of the Independence Week was presided over by the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Pandit Nehru recalled his Madras speech where he had said that Pakistan's policy with regard to Kashmir was based on deceit and fraud and said that the words used there were strong but he had to use them much against his wishes. Long articles had been writeen against him in the Pakistan press due to what he had said at Madras. Even the Government of Pakistan had come forward with a strong protest. "The newspapers in Pakistan had said that my charges were false. But only two days after their writing that, one of their own paper came out with the news that Pakistan had admitted that its armies were fighting in Kashmir".

It was stated, Pandit Nehru said that the Pakistan armies had gone into Kashmir only in May, because the Pakistan Government had proof to show that India, in collaboration with the Kakir of Ipi was going to attack Pakistan.

This admission, coming after seven or eight months of actual fighting, also conclusively proved that Pakistan's activities in Kashmir were based on deceit and fraud, and the stand taken by India was vindicated.

It was wrong to say, Pandit Nehru added, that the Pakistan troops went to Kashmir only in May. They had been fighting there since the Kashmir campaign started Only from May onward they had given up the guise of tribesmen.

PAKISTAN' LAPSE

Kashmir was a part of India and technically it was necessary for the Government of Pakistan to inform the Government of India before sending their troops. But they had chosen to give this information only to the United Nations Commission and several months after the fighting. They had made this admission because now it had become impossible to keep their complicity in Kashmir fighting a secret any more

"The fighing between India and Pakistan troops is bound to have far-reaching effects on the relations of the two Dominions. It is not possible for two countries to be at war in one corner and at peace in all spheres".

EVADING THE ISSUE

The Government of India, through its High Commissioner in Karachi, asked the Pakistan Government to explain its position with regard to this matter. The Indian High Commissioner was told that it was a serious matter; so the question must be put in wrting A writen query was furnished immediately by the High Commissioner to which the Pakistan Premier replied that Pakistan's communication to the U. N. Commission had been confidential and so he was not in a position to disclose it to the Government of India.

This, Pandit Nehru said, was ridiculous. It was merely an attempt at evadin the issue.

With regard to Hyderabad, the Prime Minister said that a study of the geographical position of the state and the country's economy would make it clear that Hyderabad could not exist as an independent state. As long as India was free Hyderabad could not live independent of her. The question today was that either India could be free and independent of Hyderabad.

There was no other way of looking at the problem. "In my opinion, therefore Hyderabad has no choice but to accede to India", said the Prime Minister.

Access in, Pandit Nehru said, did not mean that Hyderabad would be India's slave. Our aim was to give freedom to partnership in the Union.

They did not require to take military action to bring about the accession of Hyderabad. They had, however, made full military preparation because the Indian Government could not be inactive spectator of what was happening on the borderss of the State and inside it. The Government of India was concerned because what happened in Hyderabad was sure to have serious repercussions in the Indian Union also. If there had been peace in the State, India could have brought about the accession without the use of force even though it might have taken a bit longer. But the unrest inside the State had changed the entire complexion of the problem, and had forced the Indian Government to take drastic measures.

EXPANSION OF SAURASHTRA

Manavadar And Mangrol Integrated

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 9: Manavadar and Mangrol States, integrated into the United State of Saurashtra on August 5, are assets rather than liabilities, inasmuch they have been tranformed from a state of atrophy to a condition of live wires, thanks mainly to the meticulous attention paid to the minutiae of administration by Messrs. Yashwantrai Maru and Jethalal Shah, who were placed in charge of Manavadar and Mangrol States respectively by Mr. N. M. Buch, Regional Commissioner, western India and Gujarat States, on behalf of the Ministry of States.

They were taken over by Saurashtra's Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, who was accompanied by Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar, Administrator and President of the Junagadh State Council, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Member of the Junagadh State Council, Mrs. Puspavati Mehta, Member for Educaton and Public Health of the Junagadh State Council, and Saurashtra's Police Chief Rao Bahadur Narayanbhai Trivedi.

Nine New Bills Introduced

Indian Parliament Opens 20-Day Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

The Esate Duty Bill provided some excitement in an otherwise dull Dominion Parliament, the twenty-day session of which opened here this morning.

The Chamber looked neater with the wood pannelings restored and new window curtains. The opening day attracted a good attendence, but galleries remained mostly deserted. The Prime Minister was in his seat rather early. Sardar Patel was welcomed with prolonged and lusty cheers, to-day being his first appearance after his recent illness. Mr. Mohanlal Sexana did very well during the question hour. He was well prepared and faced his supplementaries with firmness.

Nine new Bills were introduced, including the Bill to nationalise the Reserve Bank of India. Maulana Azad whose two bills were put down for introduction to-day, did not make his motions. One feature to-day was the short speeches made by Premier Nehru when introducing his Bills.

Mr. Shan Mukham Chetty's motion seeking extension of time for presentation of the Select Committee report on Estate Duty Bill evoked criticism. Mr. Chetty had based his demand on the still pending Hindu Code Bill and exclusion from the Bill of agricultural income and Indian States.

Mr. B. Shivarao who launched attack claimed that passage of the Hindu Code Bill should be kept apart from this Bill. Mr. Santhanam who followed him, alleged that the Select Committee was adjourned because the Finance Minister was not prepared to deal with the Bill.

Fresh from the ILO Conference Prof N. G. Ranga joined in the attack. He claimed that postponement of the Bill was bad publicity for the Congress.

Mr. B. Das who stood up for Mr. Chetty had another fling at the Britishers, forgetting all the while that they had left India just a year ago.

Other members had by this time trooped out into the lobbies.

Mr. Chetty had no difficulty in meeting his adversaries; and the onlookers smiled. The motion was adopted.

The Parliament will discuss on Wednesday the economic situation in the country. The Debate will be initiated by Seth Damodar Sarup who has a non-official resolution on the subject.

Labour In Factories

The Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories in its report presented this morning to the House by Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, has recommended that each worker must be provided with 500 cubic feet of space in the factories built after the commencement on the Bill. Three hundred and fifty cubic feet of space, as suggested in the original Bill, the Committee thinks, is not sufficient.

The definition of "manufacturing process" has been amplified to include in it Printing and Ship-building also. The Committee has further amplified the Clause making the Bill applicable to provinces as well as such acceding States which have accepted the subject matter of the Bill as a matter with respect to which the Indian Dominion can legislate.

The Committee has provided the maximum limit of daily and quarterly overtime and has suggested that the spreadover shall not be more than twelve hours on any day.

DETAILS ON PAGE 4

Textile Token Strike Declared Illegal

INDUSTRIAL COURT'S VERDICT: ADVICE TO LABOUR

Labour Minister Confers With Police Commissioner

BOMBAY, Monday.

The full Bench of the Bombay Industrial Court consisting of Mr. Justice Sen (President), Dewan Bahadur G. B. Ramerkar and Mr. M. C. Shah (Members) pronounced orders today declaring the proposed strike of Bombay's textile workers on August 11 to be illegal.

The court held that the Government of Bombay was competent to make the reference to the Court, that the issue did constitute an industrial dispute and that, as there was no adequate notice as required by Section 42 (2) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the strike, if held, would be illegal.

Their Lordships expressed the hope that now that the proposed strike has been declared illegal, better counsels would prevail among the workers and that their future action would be regulated accordingly.

THE REFERENCE

The strike was initially sponsored by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, a Socialist organisation, but was subsequently supported by the Girni Kamgar Union, a Communist dominated body. The Government in making the reference to the Industrial Court had included as parties to the reference besides the above two organisations, the Millowners Association, the Government Labour Officer, and 240 representatives of workers of 48 textile mills in the city.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Acting Advocate-General, appeared for the Government; Mr. S. S. Kavalekar for the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Shantilal Shah for the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and on behalf of some of the workers cited as parties, Mr. B. G. Bhandarkar for the Girni Kamgar Union and Mr. B. Narayanswami for the Millowners' Association

THE JUDGMENT

In the course of the judgment the Court held that it was within the competance of the Provincial Government to make the reference about the legal position of the strike to the Industrial Court. Section 99 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act allowed the Provincial Government to make a reference to the Industrial Court for a declaration whether any proposed strike or lock-out "of which a notice has been given" would or would not be legal. It was not claimed by Government that they had received any direct notice regarding the proposed strike from any of the Unions, nor had the Millowners' Association received any such notice. But Government had received sufficient notice in the form of newspaper

(Continued on Page 7)

NANDA CONFERS WITH POLICE CHIEF

BOMBAY, Monday

Following the Industrial Courts' declaration, Mr. Nanda conferred with Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioner Moray and Inspector Desai of the Special Branch (Labour). Later Sir Vithal Chandavarkar and other representatives of the Millowners Association met Mr. Nanda. It is understood that Mr. Nanda discussed the arrangements to be made in case of strike with both the parties, each from their point of view

Interviewed by a representative o. this paper, Mr. Nanda said: "I hope that, as the strike is declared illegal, there will be no strike and that, therefore, we will not have to do anything in the matter. Reports have reached Government that workers are being intimidated. They may be assured of every protection from the Government. Every arrangement will be made to afford protection to loyal workers."

Mr. Nanda further explained that Government had come to know that people had been moving about in chawls and holding out threats to workers to prevent them from going to work on August 11. Government would take all steps to see that such coercive methods did not succeed.

LIVE BOMBS FOUND

CALCUTTA, August 9 (APT): Nine live bombs, swords and a danger were recovered by the Howrah Police when they raided today some houses in village Sankrail, about ten miles from Calcutta. Nine persons were arrested.

WOOING HOODED COBRA

'Nag Panchami' In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay celebrated "Nag Panchami"—the festival of propitiating the traditional Snake God of Hindu mythology—to-day when pious house-wives welcomed the grsly bamboo baskets of snake-charmers into their homes and offered milk to serpents.

No hooded cobra slithered across from its bush to the well-swept portico of a Hindu home, as is believed year after year, but scores of street-wandering snake-charmers took their reptiles from house to house, followed by crowds of curious children.

The yellow-rimmed eyes of "Nagaraja" gazed forlornly on his awed devotees who seemed to scorn him for all but one day in an year, when tantalising cups of saffron-scented milk were offered to his hissing tongue.

As dusk fell in the tiny hamlets around Bombay villagers clustered round the temple tree, wooed the feared serpent from his hole and offered prayers as "Nagaraja" held court before his audience.

Those that feared his sight bought clay models of snakes and worshipped them.

As the "pujas" ended and the "Nag Panchami" feasting started in the evening, the hooded King Cobra, object of the day's hushed devotion, crawled back into his bamboo home to await another distant day of his ceremonial appearence.

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Wanted— Lady Doctor for a dispensary in Bombay. Write Box No. 9346 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Shift-Engineer for reputed Textile mill at Ahmedabad. B.E. or B.Sc. preferred. Apply sharp stating qualifications, experience and salary expected to Box No. 993 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 4 A and C Engineers on Dakotas. Apply Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., New Delhi, stating salary acceptable. 992

Wanted— Matrics, non matrics, for sub agencies establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Apollo Trading Corporation of India, Roshanara Road, Delhi. 7351

Wanted a well qualified and experienced Mechanical Engineer for erection and running of a "Raymond" Pulverizing mill for grinding soapstone. Preference will be given to the applicants having previous experience of the same make of mill or a similar one. Please apply Hardwari Mineral Syndicate, Munshi Mahal, Jaipur City. Telegrams: "Munshimahl Jaipur" Phone No. 407. 9350

Wanted a Gujarati knowing Graduate Teacher, strong in English and Gujarati and also a Drill Teacher. Trained or qualified preferred. Apply immediately to Principal, Matunga Premier Schcol Matunga G.I.P. 9340

Applications are invited for the post of Supervisors and Overseers for Buildings and Roads in the grade of Krs. 400-20-600 and Krs. 300-10-500 (Re. 1 is equal to Krs. 3 appx) respectively. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Persons having qualifications of B.E. (Civil) or D.C.E. need apply to the State Engineer, Kutch State, Bhuj, on or before 25-8-1948, giving age, qualifications and experience, etc. 9172

Required for an upcountry Mill experienced Diesel Engine attendant to take charge of 250 KW. Diesel Generator and Switch Board. Also required one electric lines wireman with Government Certificate capable of looking after entire electrical installation of Textile Mill. Qualified persons with practical experience need only apply stating minimum salary expected. Good prospects for deserving and capable candidates. Apply Box No. 9306 "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions— Davar's College of Commerce— Enrol immediately for Special New Session Classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 9342

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50 Years' Reputed Dr. J. D. Kulkarni's Malarin Ague Mixture. Revised rates and attractive facilities. Apply Dr. Kulkarni, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 9136

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Make Friends.—For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional and Social Connections. Apply with 2 As. Stamps The Universal League of Introduction 5 Hamam Street, Fort Bombay. 9093

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Wanted suitable buildings and plots in City and Suburbs on Sale, Lease and Mortgage. Management and rent collection of properties undertaken. Yearly rent paid in advance. Investors big or small get 6 per cent interest with cent per cent security. Consult Champion Properties Co. Ltd. 301, Charni Road, Bombay. 9275

Wanted decent property upto Rs. 1,50,000/- only in the following localities, Colaba, Warden Road, Ridge Road, Nepean Sea Road, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill. Apply Box No. 9327. "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed. (7430)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
CLASS I TENDER NOTICE
Value Over Rs. 5000/-

CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta invites sealed tenders for supply of armoured signalling 2000 yds. Cables, 660 volts, 7 cores, size 1/.064"

Tender No. SP/D/HE/23 To be opened on 17-9-1948.

Tender forms with full particulars may be had from Controller of Stores' Office after payment of Rs 2/- to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for same. No refund is permissible.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of tender form direct to the Controller of Stores by Money Order.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should first be presented to the Controller of Stores' Office for registration and then put into the tender box. Tenderers or their representatives may be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

CONTROLLER OF STORES. 978

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
CLASS I TENDER NOTICE
Item costing over Rs. 8,000/-

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Conroller of Stores Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, before 12 noon on 16-9-48.

TENDER NO. SP/D/164/EST/HD/11/49 FOR THE SUPPLY OF BATTENS TEAKWOOD FOR 74991 Ft.

Tender form with full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy, to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta, may however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by money order. No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented to the Controller of Stores Office, for registration and then put into the tender box outside the Controller of Stores Office by the tenderer or his representative.

CONTROLLER OF STORES. (983)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
CLASS I TENDER NOTICE
Value over Rs. 5,000/-

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Controller of Stores. East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta for supply of 2,000 yards armoured signalling cable, 660 volts, 3 crores 1/.064.

Tender No. SP/D/HE/19.

Tender forms with full particulars may be had from Controller of Stores' Office on payment of Rs. 2/- to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for same. No refund is permissible.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of tender form direct to Controller of Stores by Money Order.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should first be presented to the Controller of Stores' Office for registration and then put into the tender box. Tenderers or their representatives may be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

Tenders will be opened on 17-9-1948.

CONTROLLER OF STORES 979

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
CLASS I TENDER NOTICE
Value over Rs. 10,000

SEALED TENDERS ARE invited by the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta for supply of 4000 yds. armoured signalling cables 660 volts. 2 cores, 7/.029"

Tender No. SP/D/HE/26 to be opened on 16-9-1948.

Tender forms with full particulars may be had from Controller of Stores' Office after payment of Rs. 2-/ to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for same. No refund is permissible.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of tender form direct to Controller of Stores by Money Order.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should first be presented to the Controller of Stores' Office for registration and then put into the tender box. Tenderers or their representatives may be present at the time of opening of the tenders.

CONTROLLER OF STORES 980

OFFICE OF THE ELECTIONS COMMISSIONER, BIKANER.
NOTICE.

ALL BIKANERI GRADUATES whose names appear in the Graduates Constituencies lists are requested to send their addresses to the undersigned before 2nd September, 1948, so that voting papers for the forthcoming elections to be held from 23rd September next may be sent at the addresses of their choice. Otherwise they will be sent to the places of their residence as published in the rolls.

ELECTIONS COMMISSIONER. Bikaner. (989)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND CIVICS

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Professor of Civics and Politics" and "Montague Lecturer in Politics". The grade of the Professor is Rs. 800-50-1000 and the grade of the Lecturer is Rs. 200-20-400-25-500 with benefits in each case of Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance according to scales prevailing from time to time. In the case of persons with very high qualifications a higher starting salary may be paid by the Syndicate. The appointments will be on probation for two years, in the first instance. The Professor and Lecturer will be required to give instruction in these subjects to students preparing for the M.A. degree examination of this University by papers, and also to guide research students for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of this University as well as to conduct research on their own. The Department forms part of the University School of Economics and Sociology.

Six copies of the application in the prescribed form (to be had from the Registrar) should be submitted along with copies of testimonials and publications, if any. Applicants should state their age, academic qualifications and distinctions, if any, their teaching and research experience as well as publications of books and papers of an original nature. Selected candidates will have to present themselves for interview at their own expense. Those appointed will be expected to join from 1st November, 1948. Applications should reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay—1, by 15th September, 1948. Bombay, 6th August, 1948.

S. R. DONGERKERY University Registrar (934)

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY
TENDER NO. D/CREEP STOPPERS/18/48.

CONTROLLER OF STORES, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur invites sealed tenders on the prescribed form for the supply of 10,000 Nos. C. I. Creep Stoppers conforming to O. T. Railway Chief Engineer Plan No. 800/VII for 41¼ lbs. rails. Tender forms and the plan can be had from Controller of Stores, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur on payment in cash or by money order (not refundable) of Rupees four. The above tender number must be quoted in the relative money order. Tenders must reach the office of Controller of Stores, Gorakhpur before 20th September 1948 on which date no tender will be sold. These will be opened the next day at 3 p.m.

CONTROLLER OF STORES. (976)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
PUBLIC NOTICE

Subject: INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that no arcades or arches should be erected in any street in connection with the "Independence Day Celebrations" without written permission of the undersigned (as provided in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.)

Permission for erecting arcades, arches or posts &s. on roads will be granted free of charge for the 15th inst. on application to the Special Engineer on receipt of an undertaking that the arcades or arches erected will be removed immediately after the festival, and the roads reinstated to their original condition to the satisfaction of the Special Engineer.

The work of erecting arches etc. should be done in consultation with the Municipal Engineer (Road Department) of the Ward concerned.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK. Special Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th August, 1948. (977)

COTTON WASTE & BANDING FOR SALE

DHANRAJ MILLS LIMITED will receive tenders for the sale of Cotton Waste and Bundle Banding against a cash deposit of Rs. 200/- particulars of the above will be available before hand at their Office, situate at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. Tenders for the same should be submitted on 12-8-48 between 12 noon and 5 p.m. (S.T.) (9302)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Waste (Hard and Soft) from the India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1948, in their Registered Office. Tender copies can be obtained from cotton department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (964)

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy No. 36703 issued by this Company on the life of Mr. Som Nath Malik of Jullunder, a duplicate policy will be issued unless any objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Date 10.8.1948.

MANAGING DIRECTOR. The Warden Insurance Co. Ltd. Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. 986

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PRESS NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Fertiliser Factory Division No. I, C.P.W.D. P.O.—Sindri, District Manbhum invites sealed tenders from the registered contractors for the following work.

	Approximate Cost.	Earnest money.
1. Construction of 84 cooking verandah (room) with drain in Labour Hutments at Domgarh.	Rs. 51,215/-	Rs. 2,561/-
2. Construction of storm water drains in the Factory area.	Rs. 3,88,240/-	Rs. 19,412/-
3. R.C.C. work in the Fertiliser Factory at Sindri.	Rs. 50,660/-	Rs. 2,583/-
4. Construction of footpath service roads and plinth protection in "L" type qrs.	Rs. 71,263/-	Rs. 3,563/-

Tenders will be feceived upto 12 noon of 24th. August, 1948 and opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m. Contract documents, plans, specification etc. may be seen on any working day and forms purchased on payment of Rs. 5/- not refundable. Earnest money in currency notes or Bank draft on the Imperial Bank of India, Dhanbad to accompany tenders. 988

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL
PUBLIC NOTICE
No. 866

THE FOLLOWING Public Notice published with the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 29th July, 1948, are republished

(Sd.) R. K. TANDON, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.

Exchange Bldg. Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. Bombay, the 9th August, 1948.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports
New Delhi, the 29th July 1948.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Procedure for receiving applications for import licences from newcomers—during July-December 1948.

1. The Government of India have decided that applications for import of licences from new-comers in the trade should be considered only in respect of items mentioned in the Schedule which has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of 29th July, 1948, along with this notice and subject to the procedure hereafter mentioned.

2. For the purpose of this notice, new-comers in the trade are defined as persons other than:

(1) those who are actual consumers of raw materials or industrial accessories which are required to be imported for their own use.

(2) those who have imported the commodities concerned during any financial year between 1937-38 and 1947-48 (inclusive).

3. Applications should be made only for the articles listed in the Schedule published with this notice in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 29th July 1948 and from any of the countries as indicated therein.

4. Separate applications should be made for each commodity and for each source of supply. Each application should be accompanied by a Govt. Treasury Receipt for a sum of Rs. 25/- to be credited at any Govt. Treasury under the Head XLVI—Miscellaneous. The Treasury Receipt should show Serial No. and part of the Import Trade Control Schedule as mentioned in the annexure, the name of the article and the country from which it is desired to be imported. This fee of Rs. 25/- will not be refunded in any case and no application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the Govt. Treasury Receipt for this amount.

5. Applications for items which are liberally licensed may be made at any time during the half year to the licensing authorities specified in the Import Trade Control Schedule and in the Public Notice laying down general principles for licensing during the half year.

Applications for restricted items should be made to the office of the Chief Controller of Imports so as to reach that office on or before 31st August 1948. Applications received thereafter will not be considered.

6. Except to the extent stated in the notice the grant of import licences will be subject to the same general regulations as apply to the licences granted to established importers and others.

7. In view of the limited amounts available for issue of licences to new-comers it may not be possible to grant licences to all applicants. The decision of Govt. in regard to the grant of licences will be final.

(Sd) G. R. KAMAT Chief Controller of Imports. 994

G.I.P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 20-8-48 for the supply of Pulses at the Railway Grainshops on the Bhusaval and Poona Divisions. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office or from the Asst. Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Bhusaval and Poona. 991

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.
Annual Contract items costing over Rs. 78,000/- Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta, before 12 noon on 14-9-48.

Tender No. SP/D/Est/164/Hd/56 D etc/49 for supply of Boards teakwood of sizes 68304 Nos.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Copies of drawings No. 1103/94-72 (revised) may be purchased from the office of the Chief Electrical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta at Rs. 3/- per copy on production of Treasurer's Receipt.

Firms outside Calcutta, may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by money order for forms only. No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented to the General Manager's office for registration and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER. 981

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Marie Genevieve Almeida alias Mrs. Genevieve Miranda of Kurla has contracted to sell my clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of agricultural land situated in Kurla, Bombay Suburban District and registration Sub-district of Bandra bearing following descriptions:—

Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area	Assessment
320	5	7 Gunthas	0-6-9
320	6	3 Acres 21 Gunthas	8-2-0

K. B. KARNIK, Advocate for Purchaser.

Dated 9th August, 1948. 987

NOTICE
HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
I. C. No. 77 of 1948.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of India Trade Agency Ltd. (reduced).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of July, 1948 for confirming the reduction of the Capital of the obovenamed Company from Rs. 2,00,000/- to Rs. 40,000/- is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chamber at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the 27th day of August, 1948. Any creditor or Shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of the Order for the reduction of the capital of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing of the said petition by himself or his Counsel or attorney for that purpose. Copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company requiring the same on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Bombay Dated this 26th day of July, 1948.

HASAN BAXI & CO. Attorneys for the Petitioners

ADDRESS: Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 985

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE
Special items costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's office, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on 23rd September 1948 at 12 o'clock noon.

Tender No. SP/F.Genl 2 for the supply of 1600 Nos. Axle boxes to Drg. No. AX-34 and 3000 Nos. Axle Boxes to Drg. No. AX-39.

Tender forms and drawings can be obtained from the undernoted officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

(a) Tender form at Rs. 5/- per copy from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(b) Drawing Nos. AX-34, W-570, W-507, W-1602, AX-191A, W-1601, AX-93 at - 8/- per copy and AX-38 at Rs. 1 8 - per copy from the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway Lillooah.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the Tender form to the Controller of Stores and that of the drawings to the Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Rly., Lillooah direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's office and then put into the tender box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works) room by the Tenderer of his representatives.

GENERAL MANAGER 982

10th WEEK!
FANS' FAVOURITE

DHARMA KALA FILMS
TOOTE-TARE
PEARL RELEASE

SHAMIM, MRIDULLA
OPERA HOUSE
3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
also showing
AZAD-HIND-KI SALGRIHA
India's eventful reel

RANJIT'S
BICHHADE BALAM
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL

HANUMAN ENGINEERING WORKS LTD.
20, Baranoshi Ghose St., Calcutta
Telegram: "TRIAL" Phone: B.B. 1364
The biggest manufacturer of SUGAR CANE-CRUSHERS in India offer Cane-Crushers

7"x8"x2¾"	Rs. 210/-	Each
8"x8"x2¾"	Rs. 225/-	"
Chaff-Cuter	Rs. 75/-	"

rate nett and ex-godown, subject to fluctuation and Prior Sale.

CATARACT
Try Dagon's "EYE-CURE" (Reg., guaranteed specific for CATARACT and all other eye troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe sure world-wide reputed and tested. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Price Rs. 8 Postage As
KAMALA WORKS (B.C.)
Panchpota, BENGAL

YOUR FUTURE 1948-49
Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1-4-0, postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming twelve months, showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotions, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies.
ROYAL ASTROLOGER.
Bengal Mesmerism House, (Regd.), (B.C.B.) HOSHIARPUR.

VALUABLE TEA GARDEN SHARES
NORTHERN INDIA TEA ESTATES LTD.—Garden Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union), having 539.0.22 acres granted area, 4705 mds highest Crop obtained & 5000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced share selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary & 6 per cent Tax free Pref. Shares
Apply Sharp to:—
ARYAN PLANTER'S AGENCY
12, Chowringhee Square, CALCUTTA.

CHUNDRIGAR'S MISSION TO KARACHI

From Our Correspondent.

KARACHI, Aug. 6. Local political circles attach much significance to the sudden arrival of Ismail Chundrigar Pakistan's Ambassador to Afganistan.

During his one week's stay he will have very important discussions with Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Md Zafarulla Khan besides other Ministers and Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, vis-a-vis Pakistan Afghan relations on account insistent propaganda carried on against Pakistan by Kabul radio and important Afghan newspapers.

It will be recalled that Afghan Ambassador here recently denied the reported Afgan demand on Pakistan territory from Durrand Line to River Indus but propaganda seems to be still called on in Afghanistan for Pathanistan—a separate homeland for Pathans.

ARMS ACT DILEMMA

Pakistan is seriously considering liberalisation its arms policy and special Committee is being appointed to submit a report to the Pakistan Consembly for necessary legislation.

It is reported that Pakistan people today possess several thousand fire-arms without license which they bought from Mujahids returning from the Kashmir battle. In important cities like Peshwar, Rawalpindi, Montgomery and Jhalum arms and ammunition are being freely hawked in the streets by Pathans.

The authorities seem to be unable to check this sale in the absence of clear instructions from the Provincial Governments who were reluctant to issue them lest these Pathans might create trouble in Pakistan itself. Now in order to legalise this unauthorised possession an amendment to the Arms Act has been proposed.

Report of a free-fight between Hurs and Muslims refugees at Nawabshan resulting in injuries to a number of refugees and looting of their belongings has been received here.

A batch of one thousand refugees was sent to Sinjhoro district for resettlement there but Hurs in the concentration camps in that area resented this with the above result. All the refugees have now left Sinjhoro and come to Hyderabad (Sind).

ORISSA GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

New Scales Of Pay Announced

CUTTACK, August 8, (API). The Government of Orissa has today published the revised scales of pay of Government employees, which will cost them an additional sum of 35 lakhs of rupees. The minimum basic pay of the lowest paid Government employee is fixed at Rs. 16 a month and the maximum pay of the highest paid Government official will not exceed Rs. 1,500 a month.

It is important to note, says Government resolution on the subject that the Government have been guided by the general expectation that prices will in future stabilise round about the cost of living index figure of 160, assuming 100 to be the pre-war cost of living index. Since the cost of living index is now considerably higher than 160, it has been decided to continue the system of dearness allowance though on a modified scale.

At the present cost of living index figure of 260 the lowest paid menial will be entitled to get a dearness allowance of Rs. 14 a month.

The total real income of the Province at present is a little over Rs. four crores. The charge on account of salary of Government servants of all descriptions as per current year's budget provisions, is just under 121.5 lakhs. The Government hope that the public as well as the members of the Services of whose benefit the revision was undertaken will appreciate the fact that this is the maximum extra liabilities which they can accept without risking a serious financial break down.

The Government has still under consideration whether Government servants drawing pay above Rs. 1,000 a month will be allowed dearness allowance, and if so, to what extent and at what rate.

Arabindo Must Take Up Leadership

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (API): A resolution inviting Sri Arabindo Ghose to come into the field of public activity in view of the need of his leadership in the present critical times, was adopted by the Bengal Political Sufferers Conference at its concluding sitting yesterday.

The conference drew attention to the sufferings of the people as a result of black marketing, profiteering, corruption and similar anti-social activities and said that the General mass of people had never dreamt that after transfer of power they would be faced with such a detestable situation. It considered that there would be further deterioration if the administration was not run with the active co-operation of political sufferers.

The Conference asked that the India Government should lift the ban imposed by them in regard to enrolment of I.N.A. men in the Indian Army and that the latter should be converted into a real national army by enrolment of I.N.A. men according to their original ranks in the I.N.A.

By another resolution the Conference demanded that the Indian Constituent Assembly should declare India as an Independent Sovereign Republican State, that provinces should be redistributed on linguistic and cultural basis, and that the so-called Indian States should be included as unitary Republican States in the Sovereign State.

The Conference asked that Government employees under the foreign regime who had worked as fifth columnists against the freedom struggle should be placed on trial before a tribunal and [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 6, 2004
Muslim: Savval 4, 1367
Parsi: Aspandarmad 12, 1317
Sunrise: 6-18 a.m., Sunset 19-10 p.m.
Hightide: 03-32, 15-40
Lowtide: 09-23, 22-07

To-day's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Meeting today (Tuesday), at Green's Hoel (first floor,) at 1-45 p.m.; Speaker: Rotarian S. S. Vasist, on "The Railway Transport Problem".

WORLI LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE: Comedy programme by Bhaurao Narayan Gaonkar and party will be performed at the Labour Welfare Centre at Worli today at 8-30 p.m. The major rolls will be played by Shahir Nanivadikar, Savla, Bai Mainabai and Vithabai.

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION: General Meeting at Institute's office, 22-D, Parsi Bazar Street, at 5-15 p.m., today (Tuesday).

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama, Oriental Institute Library Hall. Apollo Street Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Ushtavaiti Yasna Ha 43.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS: The 21st ordinary general meeting of the members of the Institute will be held at the headquarters of the Institute on Thursday, Aug. 12 at 6 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay have sent a telegram to the Secretary, Linguistic Provinces Commission, New Delhi, for the extension of time, at least by a fortnight i.e. till the end of August, for the submission of replies to the questionaire issued by the Linguistic Provinces Commission.

GULSHAN-E-WADOODI

In the special number of "Gulshan-e-Dawoodi," ublished on the occasion of Id and Independence Day there are articles written by well-known writers, including poet "Shaida" and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. There is an article which traces the history of the Bohra community in India and their unflinching loyalty to respective governments. In his interesting article Mr. Ibrahim Mistry asked the Muslims to change their outlook and develop national consciousness. It is priced at four annas, and is published at Mumbadevi P. Press, Pydhowni.

Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh

The Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh which is a non-communal and non-political organisation has fixed the following programme for the Independence Day: The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil will preside at a Variety entertainment programme at 8 p.m., on August 14, at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, North. Earlier at 4 p.m. the same day, a fancy dress competition will be held at Kitte Bhandari Hall.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan will unfurl the Flag at Shivaji Park Maidan, at 8-15 a.m., on August 15. Earlier at 7 a.m., the same day, the Sangh has organised a procession starting from the Shivaji Park.

Look And Feel Years Younger

WORLD-FAMOUS TREATMENT

Why feel weary and depressed, lacking in vigour and energy? Be vital, fit and youthful. Do what millions do—take Bile Beans, tested and proved by doctors to be the ideal tonic-laxative.

Bile Beans contain ten valuable vegetable ingredients which cleanse the system of harmful waste, tone up the liver and purify the blood. Bile Beans keep you alert, vigorous, really fit and free from constipation, stomach upsets, liverishness, biliousness, sick headaches and many other ills that can spoil your life.

Start taking Bile Beans tonight and you will soon experience a new joy in living.

All Medicine Dealers sell Bile Beans.

Agents: Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd. P. O. Box 937, Bombay

"TEN DAYS from To-night you'll see PROOF that I can make You a NEW MAN".

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise

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Just drop a letter with your full address I will send you immediately my fully illustrated book "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" Please send 0-2-0 stamps for postage This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a million people all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life?

—PROF M. V KRISHNA RAO
Managing Agent.
The Health Publications Ltd
COIMBATORE, S INDIA.

Corporation Condemns Sponsors Of The Strike

Heated Debate On Congress Party Resolution

BOMBAY, Monday.

The proposed Socialist-sponsored token strike of August 11 came in for lively criticism at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day After the debate, lasting for nearly two hours, the resolution of the Congress Party condemning the strike, was passed by a majority of 54 against 28. The gates of the Corporation building were closely guarded by the police due to demonstrations by about a hundred mill-hands outside the Corporation.

DALAL'S CRITICISM.

The resolution moved by Mr. A. B. Dalal expressed the grave concern of the Corporation that the strike would not only impede production but would also be detrimental to the interests of the workers themselves. The resolution further condemned the action of those who had initiated and were trying to support the strike, and called upon the workers of the city to refuse to be hustled into such a dangerous step which was distinctly prejudicial to public interest, and which was apt to aggravate the hardships already experienced by the public in the matter of shortage of cloth.

Moving the resolution Mr. Dalal argued that the strike was unjustifiable. Even if the grievances of the workers were genuine, strike was not the proper weapon for their redress. The majority of the workers was not in favvour of the strike. It was the work of a few persons who were bent on mischief, and he hoped they would see reason and call off the strike.

POLITICAL MOTIVE.

Mr. C. C. Shah who seconded the resolution said that the motive behind the strike was purely political. It was aimed at gaining political power by discrediting the Congress and exploiting the gullible workers. He warned the Socialists that the strike this time would be a miserable failure, as a result of which the workers would lose public sympathy.

Mr. Mahajani (Socialist) who opposed the resolution said that the opposition against the strike was only for the sake of opposition. Workers were engaged in a life and death struggle. Conditions were getting intolerable for them, and the strike was a direct outcome of those conditions.

ASOKA MEHTA HITS BACK.

Mr. Asoka Mehta deplored the attitude of the Congress Party in bringing forward such a resolution. He was surprised to find the strike being dubbed "political", in view of the fact that in the Industrial Court it was referred to as purely of an industrial character.

He charged the Congressmen with themselves having provoked the strike by depriving the workers of their legitimate rights.

Mr. Mehta further pointed out that it was due to workers' efforts that the production had increased by 12 per cent during the last six months. If there was shortage of cloth the fault lay elsewhere. The shortage was also due to heavy profiteering and black marketeering, again which the Congress had not raised a single word of protest The labour was anxious to step the production, but they refused to be exploited by capitalists on the pretext of stopping up production.

Warning up Ashok declared, "You can imprison us or do what you like with your armoury of law, but you will never succeed in destroying our right of collective bargaining." He assured the House that no coersion or intimidation will be used during the strike, and hoped that Government on its own part would not hesitate to give the same assurance.

Mr. Mehta concluded on a note of warning, "If you carry this resolution, you will be snapping the very ties that bind you to the working classes."

Mr. Homi Talyarkhan pointed out that those who had organised the strike had not thought of the fact that the strike would involve the workers in a loss of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs, and the country would lose 40 lakhs yards of cloth.

UNDERSTAND WORKERS' LOT.

Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha complained that the Congress had failed to understand the real significance of strike. There was a sense of frustration among the workers, due mainly to rising prices which the Congress Government had failed to check. The strike was nothing but a reflection of that sordid fact. The Government had tried to evade the real issue, and instead declared the strike illegal. Empty stomachs could not stand to reason or understand law. The strike which was the last resort of the workers under such circustances, was apt to provoke public sympathy.

Mr. Dinker Desai charged the Government with having sabotaged production by its policy of decontrol. They had conspired with capitalists to ruin the labour, who was always prepared to put forth its very best to stop up production.

Mr. Desai wondered why the Government was so much fussy about one-day strike. Strike was the common feature of economic life all over the world, and if the Government was afraid of strike, it did not deserve to rule.

Closure was applied at this stage. The resolution was then passed by a large majority.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS OF DABHOI

In pursuance to the recommendations made by the Committee for Industrial Development of Dabhoi, the Government of Baroda have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 89.0000 for the preservation of famous archaeological monuments of Dabhoi and for embedding them in an aesthetic atmosphere by setting up open spaces and fencing them, by provision of lawns and benches in the enclosed area and by diversion of roads. The monuments of Dabhoi which are mostly of the 13th century A.D. are superb specimens of wall sculptures and citadel architecture and contain very rich treasure of the medieval art of Gujarat. They consist of four gates—the Hira Gate, the Nandodi Gate, the Mahudi Gate and the Baroda Gate.

Radio

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, Aug. 10.
BOMBAY 1
244 metres (1,231 kc/s(
7-30 Sardar Mansur 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sardar Mansur 8-45 Shalini Gokhale 9-0 Saraswati Rane Ramkali Pad 12-0 p.m. Aakashwanine Chotare Variety programme in Gujarati 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Laker 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Jack Hylton and his Orchestra 2-0 Gracie Fields 2-10 Harry Roy and his Orchestra.

TRANSMISSION III

4-30 p.m. School Broadcast 5-0 M S Kerkar 5-15 P B Nippanikar 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Wali Mohammad 6-30 Keshabuwa Ingle Shree 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Wali Mohammad 7-30 Valviche Kide 7-45 Pagdandi 8-0 News (M) 8-15News(G) 8-30Shalini Ghokhal (G)8-45Alympic Sports Talk in English News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 9.40 Anything Goes 9-45 Current Events Talk in English by Tapan Gupta 10-0 Muriel Henschen: Sporano 10-15 "So this is Bombay" 10-25 Jascha Heifetz (Violin) 10-30 Luise Vajid Mahmood: Piono (Sonata).

VARIATIONS

TRANSMISSION 1
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-40 a.m. Halke Phulke Gane Pankaj Mallick Shaikh Ahmed Qawwal Manik Dadarkar S D Batish and Zeenat Begum Sheila Bose Sachin Dev Burman 5-45 M S Kerkar Marathi stage song on violin 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Prabhubhai Patel and Party 8-15 Shan Devre 9-0 Keshavbuwa Ingle 10-0 Saraswati Rane.

KALELKAR ON MAHATMA: Shri. Kakasaheb Kalelkar iwll broadcast a talk today (Tuesday) at 4-25 p.m. in Marathi on "Noakali To Delhi": Gandhiji strives to save his people from themselves. This is the last talk in the series : :The Freedom Movement in India". This can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres only.

STRENGTH OF LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

The figures of the relative strength of labour organisations given by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, have been questioned by Mr. Ashoka Mehta in a press statement on the ground that the membership of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha has been stated as 12,000, whereas according to him it is actually more than 35,000.

The relative strength given by the Labour Minister, it may be pointed, out, is based on the six-monthly returns received from the Trade Unions concerned.

The Secretary of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Raja Kulkarni, in his half-yearly returns dated 30th April 1948, for the period ending 1 April 1948, has given the membership of the Sabha as 12,000. No subsequent returns giving a higher figure, have since been furnished to the Government.

The total of about 35,000 for the Mazdoor Panchayat, given by the Labour Minister, is based on similar returns from other unions in Bombay City claiming allegiance to the Panchayat.

It is strange that the Panchayat should challenge the figures which the unions affiliated to it have themselves supplied.

BOMBAY BAN ON HYDERABAD DAILY

The Government of Bombay has prohibited the import, sale circulation or distribution within the Province of 'Rahbar-E-Deccan', an Urdu daily of Hyderabad (Deccan.)

BAN ON SALE OF ARMS

The ban on the sale, transfer or export of arms or ammunition to persons residing outside the District of Thana, has been extended for a further period of two months from August. 8.

KARWAR AS MAJOR PORT

A public meeting of those interested in the development of the Karwar Port was held on 7th inst at the Saraswat Mahila Samaj Hall, Gamdevi, Mr. Narayaniah presiding. Mr. Narayaniah who had given evidence on behalf of Karwar at the Bangalore and Bombay Sessions of the Major Port Development Committee, gave an account of the developments in connection with the Karwar Port and the discussions which he and other members of the Karwar delegation had with Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir M. Visweswarayya etc. He said that the superiority of the natural advantages of the Karwar Port were generally conceded, but doubts had been raised about its trade possibilities. Mr. Narayaniah explained that there should be no difficulty on that score and said that all that was necessary now was propaganda.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri then moved that an executive committee with Sri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar as President and Sri Gulwadi Shanker Rao, congress worker of Karwar, as Secretary, be appointed to adopt such measures as may be necessary in the matter and the motion was carried unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to all those that had voluntarily been working in the cause of Karwar.

IN BRIEF

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Aug. 9, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Tuesday, the 9th August, 1948:—

There has been well-distributed rainfall over the country outside the East Central Provinces, East United Provinces, and West Gujarat. Locally heavy rain has occurred in Orissa, the West Deccan, North Malaber and the South Konkan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 10TH: The monsoon will strengthen in the Circars and the East Central Provinces. Rainfall will be widespread in the East Punjab, the West United Provinces and over the stretch of the country extending from North Malabar and the Konkan to South Bihar and the Orissa-Circars coast. Local showers will occur generally elsewhere.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain will occur along the Circars coast and in the East Central Provinces, East Central India in and near the East Punjab—Kumaon Hills, in the South Konkan and North Malabar during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Aug. 9. (A. P. I.. The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures, and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 9th August 1948:—

Ahmedabad 63 78 0 4.9 minus 13.9, Allahabad 90 78 0.1 37.1 plus 16.7, Baroda nil, Bhuj nil, BOMBAY 88 79 T 36.6 minus 10.9 Calcutta nil Kanpur 87 77 0.7 19.5 plus 2.4, Colombo 84 74 0.1 18.5 plus 4.0, Delhi 92 78 0.5 15.4 plus 2.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 70 1.8 14.0 plus 2.2, Indore 82 73 0.1 21.7 plus 2.0, Karachi 80, Lahore nil, Lucknow 89 78 T 25.5 plus 5.5 Madras 89 77 T 6.2 minus 0.5, Mysore 80 65 0.6 9.7 plus 4.0 Nagpur 90 77 0.1 21.2 minus 5.7, Patna nil, Peshawar 91 79 0 3.2 plus 0.7, Poona 82 72 T 11.7 minus 0.7, Rajkot 95 77 T 2.5 minus 13.9, Surat 89 81 0 5.8 minus 22.5.

CONGRESS PARTY IN CORPORATION

Nariman May Succeed To Leadership: Patil Resigns

BOMBAY, Monday:

It is understood that Mr. S. K. Patil, leader of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, has tendered his resignation of the leadership of the party. The resignation will be considered at a meeting of the Party next week.

This step has caused no surprise as it had been anticipated for a long time that, consequent on his increased responsibilities as a member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Patil would have to divest himself of the duties of leadership of the Municipal Party

While it is for the Party to elect its leader, it is likely that Mr. K. F. Nariman will be the next leader.

25,000 PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE, 1948

A PRESS NOTE issued by Regional P. R. O. states: On the eve of its third anniversary and for the ninth month in succession, the Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour has set up anew record in the number of persons placed in employment. During June 1948, 25,379 men and women were found jobs by the 54 Employment Exchanges in India, bringing the total number of persons placed in employment since the inception of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation to 3,93,824. The monthly figure represents an increase of 4,253 over the record number of persons placed in employment in May 1948, and of 10,518 over that of June 1947 in undivided India, when 70 Exchanges were working. The number of displaced persons from Pakistan, included in the total, placed in June 1948, rose to 8,726 bringing the total placements of such persons to 46,621. The number of registrations during the month was 93,907, representing an increase of 25,099 over the previous month.

During June 1948, 2,172 ex-Service personnel were selected and posted to 323 training centres in the Dominion of India, bringing the total number selected and posted, upto the end of that month, to 58,887. Postings during the month included 2,146 ex-Servicemen posted to vocational and technical training centres and 26 disabled persons posted to training centres for war-disabled. The total number of persons under training at the end of the month was 14,657, which included 4,994 displaced person.

"Service Above Self"

BOMBAY, August 9: Under the auspices of the Muslim Social Workers' Group, a cosmopolitan social gathering to celebrate the Id-ul-Fitr was held, at the Group Hall, yesterday evening.

Mr. Ibrahim Mistry, President of the Group welcomed the guests and advised them to devote a few hours of their time daily towards social service and fostering brotherly feeling among the people.

He said, "Humanity knows no caste, creeds, colour or religion. It only knows service above self".

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, sent a special message of greetings to the Group.

ADULT EDUCATIONS CLASSES IN LABOUR CENTRES

The proposal to start adult education classes in the various Labour Welfare Centres in the Province as a measure of imparting instruction to the industrial workers on different general subjects of common interest has been approved by the Government of Bombay. The instruction will be oral and visual and is estimated to cost nearly Rs. 65,000 during the current year.

ALIENATION OFFICE RECORDS

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a comprehensive set of rules and regulations for the examination of the records in the Alienation Office, Poona, superseding the prevous rules and orders issued from time to time.

Under these rules the Commissioner, Central Division, will have full discretion to accept or reject applications for permission to examine records in the Alienation Office.

Under no circumstances will permission begiven to remove records from the Alienation Office.

An applicant must attend the Alienation Office at least for four days in a weeek and normally finish his research work within six months.

RELEASE GOAN POLITICAL WORKERS

A demand for immediate release of all the 11 Goan political workers who have been detained in the Sawantwadi prison at the request of the Portuguese authorities was made by the National Congress of Goa on Sunday

At a meeting held under the auspices of the National Congress of Goa, at the Sundrabai Hall, two resolutions were passed. Mr. J. P. Lobo presided.

The first resolution brought to the notice of the Bombay Government the recent inroads into Indian Union territory by the Portuguese police on the Goa border of Belgaum district in an attempt to arrest some political workers. After demanding the release of the 11 political workers at present detained in Sawantwadi prison at the request of the Portuguese authorities the resolution urged upon the Bombay Government that under no condition these detained political workers should be handed over to Goa authorities.

The second resolution stated "the meeting views with alarm the deteriorating condition of the Goan political detenus at the Reis Manges Fort, who have undertaken a fast unto death as from July 19 and calls upon the Governor General of Portuguese India to immediately release the 6 hunger strikers.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. R. K. Karanjia and Mr. Dinkar Desai both of whom urged upon the Goans to unite and fight for the establishment of true democratic Government in Goa.

COMMISSION FOR OBTAINING FLAT

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai).

Hermann Statter. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Louis von Cseh. ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff claimed to recever Rs. 3,000 from the defendant by way of commission for obtaining a flat for the defendant at Worli.

The plaintiff stated that in December 1946 the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff by which he agreed to pay Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 to the plaintiff, if the defendant succeeded in obtaining a flat from a person to be introduced to him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff subsequently introduced his son Alfred Statter to the defendant, and the defendants succeeded in getting a flat for himself from the plaintiff's son.

The defendant denied that he had entered into the agreement alleged by the plaintiff or that he had obtained the flat through the plaintiff's introduction or efforts.

His Lordship accepted the plaintiff's evidence and passed a decree in his favour for Rs. 3,000 and costs fixed at Rs. 1,250. In his Lordship's opinion it was significant that at the material date the defendant had not repudiated the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. K. K. Desai instructed by Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. N. A. Mody instructed by Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the defendant.

15 Premises Allotted

During the week ending 31st July, 1948, the Bombay Land Requisition Office of the Government of Bombay requisitioned 28 residential and 3 non-residential premises and allotted 15 residential and 2 non-residential premises in the Greater Bombay area. During the same week, 296 reports of suppressed vacancies were also investigated by the office.

BOMBAY BAN ON "MERI JAN"

The manufacturer of records, their sale, or the propagation in any manner whatsoever of a film song beginning with the words "Meri Jan" has been banned by the Government of Bombay, it is understood.

The song was extremely popular and was sung everywhere from street corners to swell clubs. As early as May 19 a Bombay weekly had written about the song and suggested that it should be banned chiefly because it contained suggestions about drinking.

The action of the Government is in line with their policy of prohibition of films, songs and other media of entertainment, which present liquor drinking in a commendatory manner.

LABOUR DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between the Ford Motor Company of India Limited, Bombay and its employees has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

The dispute between the Gendalal Mills Limited, Jalgaon and the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co Ltd., Jalgaon and the Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union, relating to the demand of the employees of the Mills for bonus for the year 1947 has been referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

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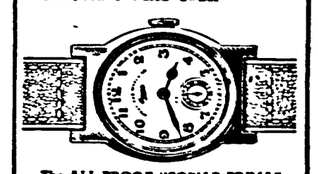

The ALL-PROOF "SOWAR-PRIMA"
10½" Medium Size
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Serve your Country

Join the Officer Ranks of the Army

To meet the present deficiency in the Officer Ranks of the Army, civilians and released JCOs and ORs will be granted Temporary Commissions. Released Indian Army and Indian States Forces Officers are being granted short-service Regular Commissions.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS

AGE LIMIT: 20 to 45 years on date of application.

EDUCATION: Candidates should possess any one of the following qualifications:

(i) Matriculation or equivalent
(ii) Indian Army First Class Certificate of Education and Indian Army First Class English Certificate of Education.
(iii) Indian Army Special Certificate of Education.

MEDICAL: A candidate must be fit for service in any part of the world.

The Training will be at Government expense and pay and allowances after commissioning will be the same as for Permanent Regular Commissioned Officers

BENEFITS ON TERMINATION OF COMMISSION

(a) Officers will be eligible for a gratuity.
(b) Temporary Commissioned Officers will be considered for the grant of Permanent Commissions in the Regular Army and in the Territorial Army, if they fulfil the necessary conditions.

Write for full particulars today to the nearest sub-area Headquarters or Recruiting Officers at Jullundur, Ambala, Ajmer, Lucknow, Calcutta, Poona, and Bangalore.

A.C. 381

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DARRYL F ZANUCK presents
FOREVER AMBER
TECHNICOLOR
Directed by OTTO PREMINGER • Produced by WILLIAM PERLBERG
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Government Action To Intercept Cotton's Flight

"NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST TO DISCLOSE"

Nehru Explains To Union Parliament Pakistan's Complicity In Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): Parliament began its August-September autumn session here today in the old Assembly Hall and has a heavy agenda before it.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, received prolonged cheers as he entered the House for the first time since his illness and took his seat next to the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister was among the new members to take the oath.

Questions listed for discussion today ranged from Pakistan's open participation in the fighting in Kashmir and smuggling of arms to Hyderabad to "national dress for the citizens of the Indian Dominion."

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in the Indian Parliament today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that, according to the evidence available to the Government of India, there was no doubt that a large number of armed Pakistan nationals, including units of the Pakistan Army were on Jammu and Kashmir soil. Considerable numbers were engaged in the fighting but it would not be in the public interest to give precise figures.

The United Nations Kashmir Commission was being afforded courtesies and facilities that were usually given to International Commission visiting the country and in accordance with India's obligations under the United Nations Charter. With the kind permission of the Maharaja of Faridkot, office accommodation had been found for the Commission at Faridkot House. Assistance had also been extended in the matter of transport, hotel accommodation and office equipment.

Mr. Sidhwa: Have the Pakistan Government confessed to the U.N.O. that their army is now fighting in Kashmir?

Pandit Nehru: We are not represented when these private confessions take place (laughter).

Seth Govind Das: Have not Government written anything to the Pakistan Government with respect to the news that the Pakistan Army is fighting in Kashmir?

Pandit Nehru: Our High-Commissioner in Pakistan has at our instance made the strongest representations and enquiries in that behalf.

Mr. Khurshed Lal: In view of the fact that Pakistan Army units are taking part in the fighting in Kashmir, have Government stopped the delivery of arms and ammunition and military stores to Pakistan under the partition arrangements?

Pandit Nehru: That is a rather complicated question and I can hardly answer it as a supplementary, because the arrangements are mutual, involving many things of a "give and take" type, but the main point that the honourable member has in mind is very much before Government.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: In view of the fact that Pakistan has owned complicity will the Government of India take the necessary steps to deal with Pakistan as an aggressor in accordance with the time-honoured tradition of the nation and according to international law and usage?

Pandit Nehru: Government will certainly follow those time-honoured usages and convention but they also include certain other factors which Government have to consider for instance, factors in regard to commonsense (laughter).

Mr. Diwakar: Have Government's notice been drawn to Pakistan's denial two days ago of the reports of their complicity in the Kashmir campaign?

Pandit Nehru: That particular statement has come to the notice of Government but it is not a denial. In fact, it is something very near an admission (hear, hear).

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that the Greater Delhi Scheme was at present in its initial stages. A Central Co-ordination Committee and various sub-committees had been constituted to make recommendations.

The intention was that all future developments should be in accordance with an approved master plan.

NO NEW CINEMA CONSTRUCTION

Mr. H. V. Kamath asked whether Government would see that building material which was so scarce was not diverted to the building of cinema houses, restaurants and hotels, as had happened in a town in the United Provinces.

Pandit Nehru, intervening, was heard to say that not a single cinema house should be put up in India till other necessary requirements had been met. In fact, the Government of India had written to provincial governments that even palatial private buildings should not be constructed without Government's permission.

"GUN-COTTON'S" EXPLOITS.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru in written replies referred to the protests made by the Government of India to the Government of the U. K. regarding the smuggling of arms to Hyderabad and the flight of Mr. Sydney Cotton from Karachi to Hyderabad and back over Indian territory.

Replying to Mr. Biswanath Das, Pandit Nehru said that representations to the British Government were made orally through their High Commissioner and were similarly supplemented by the Indian High Commissioner in London. No written communication was made to the U. K. Government.

Asked what action Government had taken, besides protesting to the British Government to prevent smuggling of arms, Pandit Nehru said that by a notification issued under the Indian aircraft rules, all aircraft flying to Hyderabad over the Indian territory were required first to land at a customs airport for examination. The licence issued to the Deccan Airways, a Hyderabad firm, to run a service between Hyderabad and the Indian Union had been cancelled. Indian companies running services via Hyderabad had been ordered not to stop their planes at Hyderabad. No chartered flight to Hyderabad should be made without the prior consent of the Government of India.

Replying to Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, the Prime Minister said that the Government of India came to know from various sources that some Lancastrian planes were being used for night flights between Karachi and Hyderabad (Deccan), presumably to carry arms and ammunition. The High Commissioner for India in Pakistan protested to the Pakistan Government against these flights which were against international regulations as well as the rules framed by the Government of India. Pakistan Government did not accept responsibility for them, and various denials were issued from Karachi and Hyderabad.

Pandit Nehru added that Government thereupon announced specifically that no aircraft could fly over Indian territory without landing on Indian soil and that if any such flight took place without landing on Indian soil Government would take action against such aircraft and may even have to intercept it and force its landing. In this matter, Government have been in constant touch with their High Commission in Karachi.

PERMISSION FOR DIRECT FLIGHT.

On the 7th July, Mr. Sydney Cotton sent a telegram from Karachi to the Director General of Civil Aviation in India stating that he was flying about one and a half tons of medical of medical supplies to Hyderabad and asking for permission to fly direct. He suggested that the High Commissioner for India might inspect the plane and stores before departure from Karachi. This telegram was received on the 8th July, and a reply to it was sent by the Director General of Civil Aviation on the 10th July asking for specific particulars regarding aircraft, members of the crew, and passengers and the medical supplies which were proposed to be carried. No details were received as demanded, but another telegram dated 9th July was received from Mr. Cotton by way of reminder. In this, Mr. Cotton stated that he would fly these medical stores to Hyderabad, if he did not hear from the Director General by the night of the 10th July.

On the 10th July, a reply to this was sent by the Director General again asking for particulars and adding that any flight to Hyderabad without the permission of the Government of India would be considered an unauthorised flight.

On the 11th July, some particulars of medical stores, aircraft and crew were received from Mr. Cotton. A reply to him was sent on the 12th July stating that there was no objection to the carriage of medical supplies to Hyderabad by the particular Lancastrian aircraft but the route to be followed must be Karachi, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Hyderabad and the aircraft must land at Santa Cruz for customs inspection both on the onward and return flights. This telegram was confirmed by the Director-General in a wireless message on the 12th July to the Aerodrome Officer, Karachi.

PASSENGER ALSO.

In the mean time Mr. Cotton had also contacted the High Commissioner for India at Karachi and repeated his request for permission to fly direct to Hyderabad. On the 13th July, he added that he would take a passenger Mr. R. Beaumont, personal assistant to Sir Walter Monckton, who was expected at Karachi the same night. The High Commissioner told him that he could go via Bombay as intimated by the Government of India. He expressed his surprise that Mr. Cotton was wasting his time at Karachi, when he was so anxious to rush supplies to Hyderabad.

The Government of India came to know on the 20th July that Mr. Cotton had already performed his flight at night direct to Hyderabad in defiance of the Government of India's instructions. On the 21st night Mr. Cotton flew back to Karachi from Hyderabad.

Pandit Nehru declared:

"The Government of India consider that it would not be in the public interest to disclose what action they took to prevent Mr. Cotton's plane from flying over Indian territory.

They take the most serious view of this direct contravention of international rules and their own regulations and orders. They have been in communication with the Pakistan Government as well as the United Kingdom Government in this matter, and it is understood that the United Kingdom Government have cancelled Mr. Cotton's licence.

Replying to further question on the same subject, the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said:

"Of the five aircraft which, according to the Government of India's first information, were being operated by Mr. Cotton, three bore United Kingdom registration marks and two Canadian. Mr. Cotton himself was reported to be an Australian. Though born in Australia, our enquiries revealed that Mr. Cotton had been resident in the United Kingdom practically since the end of the first world war. Subsequent negotiations had, therefore, to be limited to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and to the Government of Pakistan.

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in a written reply to Babu Ramnarayan Singh said that the declared object of the United Nations Commission at this stage was to endeavour to bring about a peaceful settlement of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission's future dispositions had not yet been communicated to the Government of India.

DR. QURESHI'S CASE.

The Minister without Portfolio Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar informed the House that, in accordance with the orders now in force, no death senteices on Muslim prisoners in the areas from which exchange of prisoners between India and Pakistan is under consideration should be carried out without the prior order of the Central Government. The Government of India have suggested to the Pakistan Government that these areas should include West Punjab, the Frontier Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan and the States which acceded to Pakistan in Western Pakistan and East Punjab, Delhi and the States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Alwar and Bharatpur.

In a written reply to Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Mr. Ayyangar said that after the dismissal of Dr. Qureshi's appeal in the High Court, a Pakistan Minister had a telephonic conversation with him (Mr. Ayyangar). The Minister expressed his fear that the sentence on Dr. Qureshi might be executed at once and referred to a previous assurance conveyed in a telegraph to the Pakistan Government. Mr. Ayyangar told him that the execution would not take place until the general question of exchange of prisoners was settled, and that in any case, nothing would be done contrary to any assurance already given.

After the sentence on Dr. Qureshi was confirmed by the High Court, Government agreed that, in his case as well as in any other case where sentence of death had been passed, the sentence should not be carried out till the general question of exchange of prisoners was settled.

A Message to owners of ROLEX WATCHES

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By giving the work to an authorised Rolex dealer, you can avail of this special new service which not only ensures that your Rolex watch will be handled with the care and knowledge it deserves, but also that genuine parts will be used where replacements are necessary.

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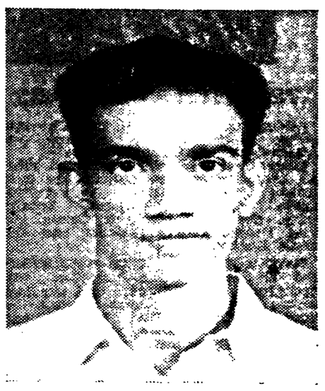


Madhukar Dattatraya Palekar who passed B.Sc. first class with distinction sailed for U.S.A. on Friday" by "Jal-Azad" for higher studies in statistics at the Columbia University.

400 VILLAGES IN BIHAR INUNDATED

Floods In Poonpoon And Falgu Rivers Still Rising

PATNA, August 9. (API): Floods in the rivers Poonpoon and Falgu that have been overflowing their banks for the last few days have submerged about 400 villages in the riverside areas rendering thousands of people homeless.

Over 2,000 houses are reported to have collapsed in these villages.

The Poonpoon which lies to the south of Patna started rising on Saturday and within 24 hours converted the whole areas extending to the outskirts of the city into the vast sheet of water.

Largescale dislocation of railway traffic has also been reported. Breaches of the permanent way have occurred at some places while at certain others the track is under three to five feet of water.

There has been similar inundation of trunk roads in the area and a report from Gaya said today that the Grand Trunk Road near Orai was under six feet of water and impassable.

DIVERSION OF BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA MAILS

Sequel To Derailment On Main Line

BOMBAY, Aug. 9 (API.) Due to derailment between Madan Mahal and Bheraghat blocking main line, 7 down Calcutta Mail via Allahabad of today ex-Itarsi, 7 Down mail leaving Bombal tonight and 8 Up Calcutta Mail ex-Allahabad today will be diverted via Bina and Katni, states a press not issued by the Public Relations Officer, B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways this evening.

The note adds that 27 Down Allahabad Express today will be cancelled between Itarsi and Allahabad and 28 Up Allahabad Express of tomorrow the 10th will be cancelled between Jubbulpore and Itarsi 403 Down will leave Itarsi about 1 hour tonight 403 Down and 404Up Allahabad-Ttarsi passenger trains will be transhipped at site.

BREACHES IN E. I. R. RAILWAY

BENARES, Aug. 8 (API): Through running of railway trains between Jangha and Benares was resumed today. The breaches between Lotha and Chaukhand about ten miles from Benares catonment station, on the East Indian Railway were repaired today after two days hard work.

Heavy rain also caused breaches between Kashi and Moghulsari which have been repaired and through running of trains on this line was resumed after a break of over 12 hours.

Pandit Kamlapati, M.L.A, accompanied by the District Magistrate, Senior Superintendent of Police and Mr. P. L. Gupta, Chief Engineer, E. I. R. left by a motor throlly for Chandual Majhwari to visit flood devasted areas in the district.

Provincialism Must Be Nipped In Bud

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (API)—Dr. Shyamprasad Mukherji, Minister, Industries and Supply, Government of India made a strong plea here today to nip in the bud the tendency of provincialism which might develop into a civil strife and thus threaten the very independence of India.

Dr. Mukherji who was presiding over a public function in connection wtih the opening ceremony of a Bengalee school in the Lodhi Road area of New Delhi said that though the provincial governments were entitled to adopt their respective provincial languages as the medium of instruction upto the secondary standard they must take every care to bring about a social and cultural unity throughout India.

Dr. Mukherji added that though it was not possible to do away at once with English they should from now deviate their attention to find out a common language for India. He suggested that every Indian should learn at least to speak in Hindi and thereby expedite the process of replacement of English by an Indian language.

The Minister condemned the divergent demands as to which provincial language should dominate over the other and characterised the clash over language as "social disintegration"

In conclusion he said that there was no inherent conflict among various Indian languages and appealed for mutual understanding and friendliness among different sections of the Indian public for the establishment of permanent unity among them.

Banking Bill Goes To Select Committee

OFFICIAL BILLS IN INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Measure To Nationalise Reserve Bank Introduced

NEW DELHI, AUG. 9 (API): THE FINANCE MINISTER MR. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY PRESENTED TO THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT TODAY THE PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF AN ESTATE DUTY IN THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

THE HOUSE AGREED FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE SUBMISSION OF THE FINAL REPORT TILL THE FIRST WEEK OF THE NEXT BUDGET SESSION.

Moving the motion the Finance Minister said: "The Select Committee, after considering various difficulties has recommended the postponment in their interim report. It will be only after the Hindu Law Committee has finalised its report that the Select Committee on the Estate Duty Bill would be in a better position to consider the Bill. If the Bill is to be made applicable to agricultural property, it will involve further difficulties. The provisions of the Bill, moreover, have also to be operated in the provinces and States. In introducing a measure of this kind, the co-operation of the States will also have to be taken into account. If the provisions of the Bill apply only to the States, then there will be flight of capital from the provinces to the States. Therefore, it is necessary to persuade the States to come in line with the Bill. We should not hurry up with a measure of this kind which involves practical difficulties and requires co-operation of provinces and States at every stage".

SHIVA RAO'S OPPOSITION

Opposing the motion, Mr. B. Shiva Rao said that the delay in the enactment of the Hindu Law Reform Bill was not a handicap for the consideration of the present Bill. To him, the reasons advanced by the Finance Minister for postponment of the report did not appear convincing. The Bill, he said, had been placed before the Select Committee which had gone into all its aspects.

Referring to clause 6 in the Bill, Mr. Shiva Rao said that the enactment of the Hindu Law Reform Bill was no bar to the provisions of the present Bill and the two Bills were different from each other.

Regretting the postponment of the Bill, Mr. K. Santanam said: "I am not particularly impressed by the reasons given by the Finance Minister. One chief reason for the postponment is that the Finance Minister is not ready".

Mr. Santanam demanded that it was essential to place the Bill before the House at an early date, and added: "In any Federal system the question of consultation and co-ordination of the provinces and centre will always be there".

Referring to the Finance Minister's plea that agricultural land would have to be brought into scope of the Bill, Mr. Santanam said that the provincial Governments would always have powers of supervision and control over agricultural land under the various powers which they possessed under provincial list. He said that the Estate Duty Bill was in par with the Income Tax Bill and therefore the cannons of income tax must also be applied to this bill.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa also opposed the motion and said that it was a matter of surprise that the Finance Minister was not ready for the measure. This, he added, was not to the credit of the Ministry of Finance. For the past four months the Ministry had been doing nothing and members of the Select Committee were called and asked to go without transacting any business.

Continuing Mr. Sidhwa said: "I feel that the points which the Finance Minister has raised have already been brought before the Select Committee".

"POOR SHOW"

Prof. Ranga, speaking next, said that the Ministry of Finance had put up a poor show in this matter. He said that the Bill was introduced nearly five years ago by Sir Jeremy Raisman. He argued that the postponment of the measure would enable those who had made large profits during the war, to escape taxation.

Regarding the question of co-operation of States, Prof. Ranga observed: "First, the Finance Minister has to make agreements with the States and then their co-operation has to be sought for the operation of the measures".

While admitting that the Finance Minister was away to London for the Indo-British Sterling Talks, Prof. Ranga asked: "What has the Ministry of Finance done to convene a conference of the provincial and States representatives?"

Mr. B. Das supported the motion and pleaded that nothing should be done in a hurry.

Mr. Shibanlal Saxena speaking on the motion said that since provinces were to gain by this measure they would naturally support.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar supporting the motion spoke of several considerations involved in the postponment. He said that there was close connection of the Estate Duty Bill with the Hindu Law Bill. He felt that the structure of the Hindu society and joint family system would be considerably affected by the Bill. He did not agree that the war-time profits would escape from the operations of the Bill.

CHETTY'S REPLY

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, the Finance Minister replying to the debate said that the recommendations of the Select Committee, in its Interim report asked for postponment, which were translated in the form of the motion before the House. It was true that the Bill was introduced some time back in the old Assembly but that had lapsed, and, therefore, there was no Bill before the House.

Continuing the Finance Minister said that a measure of this kind, which was intended to bring about equitable distribution and elimination of inequalities, should receive careful examination and consideration from all angles before it was placed before the House. He refuted the charges of inefficiency made against his department by Prof. Ranga and said that he took full responsibility for all officers under him.

Prof. Ranga, intervening, clarified that his complaints was not against any individual officer of the Ministry.

The motion was put to vote and was carried without division.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

BANKING BILL TO GO TO SELECT COMMITTEE

After lunch, the House adopted Mr Shanmukham Chetty's motion to refer the Banking Bill to a Select Committee to report on or about August 18. Members of the Select Committee are: Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Mr. Ramlingam Chettiar, Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, Mr. Prabhudayal Himmatsinghka, Mr. Bikram Sondi, Mr. Hossain Imam, Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha, Mrs. Durgabai, Dr. Dharamprakash, Mr. Shrinivas Mollaya, Mr. Anathasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. Jaspatrai Kapur, one other member and the mover.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The House next took up for consideration Mr. N. V. Gadgil's Bill to provide for the rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity as rendered by the Select Committee.

The Minister for Works, Mine and Power explained the various vicissitudes through which the measure had passed before it had emerged in its present form. Dealing with the principle amendments made by the Select Committee, Mr. Gadgil said that it had recommended the constitution of a body to be known as the Central Electricity Authority. This proposal was in line with the original suggestion mooted by the National Planning Committee which recommended that besides Provincial Electricity Boards, there should be a Central Electricity Board. The original Bill made provision for employment of a Central Body known as the Central Technical Power Board to undertake certain technical functions on behalf of the Centre, but this body was only a temporary one and the functions assigned to it were extremely limited.

NATION-WIDE GRID RULED OUT

Dealing with the other general features of the revised Bill Mr. Gadgil said that is would be realised that distances in India obviously ruled out the possibility of a nation-wide grid system, such as was already in existence in many small countries abroad. For this reason Provincial Boards were recommended in order that a manageable area of territory could be controlled by a body which would be free from the procedural complications of the day to day administration of Government Departments.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

While private enterprise voiced the claim that it was more efficient than Government ownership, it could not maintain that its record in the country in regard to rural electrical development was impressive This was understandable because rural electrification must be subsidized in one form or another.

Provincial Electricity Boards, Mr. Gadgil said, would not suffer from the "shareholder handicap" and he anticipated therefore, that rural electrification would make rapid strides during the decade immediately following constitution of these Boards.

Mr. Gadgil claimed that the bill offered all the advantages of nationalisation without the main disadvantage, namely the very heavy financial outlay required by the State

Mr. B. Dass, welcoming the Bill, described it as a national one and not a nationalisin gone. Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar and Prof. Ranga, said Mr Dass, had stated the bugbear of nationalisation and in fact exporporiation was the theme throughout the Select Committee, which instead of meeting for a month met for months.

M. Ananhasayanam Ayyangar supported the measure but felt that whenever a province had been departmentally generating and supplying electricity, as in Madras, Corporations should not be forced upon that province. He had tabled an amendment in this connection and he hoped that the Minister would accept it.

Mr. Ayyangar strongly condemned the attitude adopted by vested interests towards the Bill and said, "they talk as if we are all here to make the rich gentlemen richer

The debate on the Bill will be continued tomorrow

Moving reference of the Bill to a select Committee Mr Chetty emphasised the urgency of the measure which was long overdue, and hoped that it would be passed during the current session The bill contained provisions for improving the standard of management of banks and to prevent the inter-locking of banking directorships which has been almost a course in our banking system in this country and to which might be traced many of the frauds and malpractices committed on banks Elaborate provisions had been made to ensure a stable capital structure Provisions had also been made for effecting adequate inspection of banks by the Reserve Bank This opportunity had been taken to enlarge the powers and functions of the Reserve Bank in relations to the Banking system of the country so that the Central Bank might be in a position to give effective help and offer sound advice at the appropriate moment

The Finance Minister had included a clause incorporating one of the recommendations of the minority of the Select Committee on the previous bill, planning a limitation on the dividends that might be declared by banks constituted after a certain date

DASS SUPPORTS IT

Mr B Dass supported the measure "wholeheartedly" Remarking that the Chettiars of Madras owned large private resources and were private bankers (laughter). Mr Dass said that when the Banking Bill was passed into law, private banking would be controlled

He suggested that the Government of India and the provincial governments were the "biggest culprits" (laughter) in checking the free circulation of money by issuing cheques, drawn only on the Imperial Bank of India If the Government of India and Provincial Governments paid their employees in cheques drawn also on the various other banks, small and large, there would be a larger circulation of money

Mr R K Sidhwa welcomed the bill since it contained a clause providing for the Reserve Bank to come to the rescue of smaller scheduled banks and thus indirectly safeguard the interests of the depositors He, however, suggested that the bill should include a provision giving the Reserve Bank power to control the Scheduled Banks.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury said that the restrictive calluses of the bill would prevent the growth and development of banks of "indigenous character"

IS IT NATIONALISATION?

Prof N G Ranga expressed his general agreement with the Bill but said that he could not describe it as a serious attempt at nationalising the Banking industry of India A scheme should be drawn up to nationalise as early as possible at least a part of the banking industry He was disappointed that the Finance Minister had not proposed a similar procedure for Nationalising the Imperial Bank of India. The government should also take steps to bring under its control exchange banks

Prof Shibanlal Saxena welcoming the bill said he would have preferred, had the scope of the measure enlarged in certain respects It had many shortcomings and did not meet the requirements of the country They must make an earnest start to make banks national institutions

The Finance Minister Mr Shanmukham Shetty said that the various viewpoints expressed in the course of the debate would be considered by the Select Committee

The House agreed to the motion.

'REDS' ROUTED IN EAST HOPEI

Threat To Tientsin-Mukden Railway Removed

NANKING, Aug. 9 (Reuter). Chinese nationalists today claimed a major victory over Communist forces in east Hopei and said Communist remnants were "fleeing in disorder" across the great wall into Jehol province.

Other Government units were said to have reached Hupeikow Pass further west to block any attempt by the Communists to force their way into western Jehol.

Military observers described the Government victory as "particularly significant" since, they considered, it removed a serious threat to the Tientsin-Mukden railway.

In contradiction to previous reports of the recapture by Chinese Government troops of Loyang (Honan Fu) in northwest Honan semi-official despatches today said strong forces of General Hu Chung Nan, Commander-in-Chief in Shensi, were converging on the city strategic point on the Lunghai railway (the west-east line) from the South and West

Loyang was reported in semi-official despitches on July 25 to have been recaptured by fast moving columns of Chinese Government troops. The city lies some 30 miles west of Chengchow, junction of the Lunghai and Pukow (North-South) lines.

REFUGEE STUDENTS GIVE UP STRIKE

NEW DELHI Aug 9 (A P I) On the intervention of Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir president of the Punjab Congress Committee, a section of the refugee students in Delhi who were on strike and were carrying out demonstrat on for the last few days have given up the strike Giani Gurumukh Singh Musafir has assured the strikers that he would try to redress their grievances in regard to securing them accommodation and financial aid

Mr. S. Mota Singh Leader of the striking students who has been on afast has now broken it and has appealed for cessation of all demonstrations. Sardar Surjut Singh Acting President of the Students Strike Committee has also appealed to the students to give up the strike.

Britain Eliminates Pakistan In Semi-Final

INDIA'S NARROW VICTORY OVER HOLLAND

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuter): HOPES OF AN INDIA VERSUS PAKISTAN FINAL VANISHED IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE SECOND SEMI-FINAL OF THE OLYMPICS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT WHEN BRITISH TACTICS ON A HEAVY GROUND BROUGHT BRITAIN VICTORY BY TWO GOALS TO ZERO OVER PAKISTAN.

INDIA HAD WON THRONGH AN HOUR EARLIER MORE EASILY BY BEATING HOLLAND BY TWO GOALS TO ONE IN WHAT HAD BEEN A BATTLE OF THE GOALKEEPERS. ONLY THE DUTCH GOALKEEPER, RICHETER, KEPT THE INDIAN SCORE DOWN AND RACING OFF THE FIELD, THE INDIANS HAD NOTHING BUT THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR "THE TERRIFIC DUTCH SIDE".

The Indian team arrived early after dodging autograph hunters outside the stadium. They were soon on the pitch loosening up and giving the turf a thorough inspection—the Olympics Committee had declared fit for play a few hours before.

Apparently satisfied, they trouped off again into the competitors tunnel as the Olympic flame flared up brightly. Within a few minutes they were out again, clad in playing kit and waiting impatiently for the game to begin.

As the Indians leaned against the low concrete wall around the stadium they waved greetings to their compatriots.

The players then lined up for official photographs and as the Indians were waiting, Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, walked along the line and shook hands with his countrymen. He stood and chatted with them for several minutes.

India's determination to sweep through to the Olympics hockey final was shown when they first touched the ball, for in the first five minutes of play India had the ball mainly on the Dutch side of the centre line.

In one attack after another they kept the Dutch goalkeeper, Richter, busy and made the Dutch backs fight to keep a clear goal.

Kishen Lal gave his men a striking example of leadership. In every attack he was prominent and several times made the Indian spectators jump from their seats in the stands with excitement.

Lal had plenty of support from his colleagues in the Indian forward line. Jansen at inside left gave the Dutch backs, Daerck and Drijver, a good ten minutes hard work. But the Dutch defence stood up to the pressure in fine fashion and the ball then swung to the other end of the field where Pinto had to be on the alert—he had a dose of the same medicine his team mates had been giving Richter.

The Dutch kept the play round the Indian goalmouth for a few minutes. Esser had an opportunity he had been seeking when he received a good pass from Bromberg at centre and sent in a hard drive. Pinto, however, came out, got possession, and passed the ball out to K. D. Singh who was playing a smart defensive game at inside right.

Within a few minutes the danger was over.

The spell of defensive play called new fire from the Indian attack for they swept up field and opened a movement which ended in their opening goal.

The scorer came from Jansen—and an easy one it proved to be.

From inside the penalty area he tapped a light shot to Richter which the Dutch goalkeeper attempted to get clear. The Dutchman misjudged—and the ball trickled over the line into the net.

India, with their eyes fixed on the final, and having drawn first blood, did not relax their tremendous pressure.

For the few occasons when the Dutch defence—in which centrehalf Loggere was playing a stout game—managed to send the ball to their forwards, Gentle, Vaz, and Dutt were always on hand to send it back up field.

And, in the attacking line, the Indians made the best of their opportunities, for the next ten minutes they rained shot after shot on the Dutch Goal. Richter played a grand game and but for his intelligent, sometimes almost uncanny, anticipation and interception India would have got her second goal sooner than she did. But come it did—by K. D. Singh after 30 minutes lay.

K.D. Singh had been spurred on by affectionate shouts of "Babu, Babu, come on, Babu" from the Indian spectators. It was a well merited goal. It crashed into the net from about 20 yards leaving Richter helpless on his knees.

The Indian inside-right's score was combination effort with Glacken, and Fernandes supporting Singh in his magnificent run from well past midfield.

The Dutch brightened up and Bromberg led his forwards on several raids on the Indian goal but they did nothing to reduce the Indian lead.

At half time India led by two goles to nil. Jansen and K. D. Singh being the scorers.

India are in the final of the Olympics Hockey Tournament. From the beginning of their semifinal with Holland at Wembley tonight they had the light of victory in their eyes and in a battle of goalkeepers they won by two goals to one goal.

The scorers were Jansen and K. D. Singh for India and Bromberg off a penalty for Holland.

THE TEAMS

India — L. Pinto, T. Singh and R. S. Gentle K. C. Dutt; A. C. Kumar and Maxie Vaz; Kishan Lal; K. D. Singh G. R. Glacken; A. Jansen and L. Fernandes.

Holland — Richter Daerck; and Drijver Langhout Loggere; and Tiel Van Shaeel; Boestra Bromberg; Bouwman and Esser.

Pakistan played gallantly and gave Britain some anxious moments in the first half which ended without score. The second half opened with both sides striving desperately to obtain the initial goal which might mean so much. Britain had the advantage. British aggressive tactics paid 20 minutes after the interval. White, British inside-right, crashed the ball into the net, and Adlard scored again five minutes later. It meant that Pakistan had lost their chance, though from then until the end they drove back time and time again the lively British forwards.

THE TEAMS

PAKISTAN: M. Anwar Beg Foghal; M. Mohamed Abdul Razzak and Abdul Ghafoor Khan; Hamid Ullah Khan Burki, Makhtar Bhatti and Shah Rukh Shahzada, Ahmed Masud. Abdul Hamid Hamidi, A-I-Shah, Abdul Aziz and Rahmaullah Shaikh.

BRITAIN—D. L.S. Brodie; G. B. Sime and W. Lindsay; M. M. Walford F. O. Reynolds and R. Lindsay J. M. Peak, W. N. White, R E Axard N. Norrett and W. S. Griffiths.

Another Win For The U. S. A.

The United States, represented by the University of Washington chalked up the first Olympics rowing victory in the finals here today.

They won the fours with cox after a great race with Switzerland and Denmark.

With 500 yards to go the Americans took the lead and rowed strongly to win by half a length from the Swiss with the Danes a further half length to the rear.

Once they reached the boathouses the American crew, true to United States rowing tradition dumped their cox in the river.

WEIGHT LIFTING OLYMPIC RECORD BROKEN

J. N. De Pietro, of the United States, the smallest man entered in the weightlifting series, today set up an Olympic record in the bantamweight class.

Only 4 feet 8 inches tall, he lifted 231 1.4 pounds. In an attempt on the world record immediately afterwards he failed.

SINGALEN TO REPRESENT BRITISH EMPIRE

G. D Peiris of Ceylon is among the long jump representatives for the British Empire in their athletics match against the United States at the white city stadium on Thursday August 12.

ITALY'S VICTORY

Italy today gained the final of the Uruguay by 50 meters.

Italy was leading after one lap by five meters and had pushed it up to 12 meters by the end of the second lap. Uruguay pulled it back to six in the third, but Italy had it back to 12 gain by the sixth. Thereafter to the end Italy drew steadily ahead riding smoothly and fast. Uruguay's W. Benrastky dropped out in the fourth lap to be followed by Italy's Puccini the next.

Italy will now enter the final and Uruguay will ride for the third or fourth place.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Weightlifting Bantamweight result: First, I. De Pietro, United States, with a total lift of 307 and a half kilos, Second, J. Creus, Great Britain, 297 and a half kilos; Third R. W, Tom, United States 295 kilos.

EPEE TITLE

G. Cantone of Italy won the Olympic men's individual Epee Title.

KREMLIN TALKS CONTINUE

Western Envoys Meet Molotov For Three Hours

MOSCOW, August 9, (U.P.A.): United States Ambassador, Walter Bedell Smith and his Anglo-French colleagues conferred for three hours and 10 minutes with Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov at the Kremlin tonight on the German crisis.

The Western envoys went to the British Embassy as soon as they left the Kremlin for the usual co-ordination of ideas preliminary to drafting reports to their respective capitals.

Smith declined to comment in keeping with the iron-clad secrecy imposed on the series of talks between the western diplomats and Soviet Government leaders.

Smith said he was very tired. He is beginning to show the strain of nearly two weeks of intense and sustained consultations with his fellow diplomats and Soviet officials.

The envoys went to the Kremlin at 4-50 p.m. and the meeting broke up at 8 p.m.

Meanwhile, it is authoritatively learnt that today's meeting of the Western Envoys with Molotov at the Kremlin is not expected to be the last.

The stage of the conversations is still exploratory, requiring at least one more exchange of views between the four capitals before some formula for settlement is discussable or the problems worked out. Apparently, the details under consideration necessitate more time.

Today's Olympic Programme

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuter.) There will be many interesting encounters in various Olympic games sports tomorrow when the highlight will undoubtedly be the first football semi-final—between Sweden and Denmark. This should be a splendid match between two of the finest teams in the competition and is expected attract a tremendous crowd to Wembley Stadium.

Basketball semi-finals in three groups will also provide exciting contests. The match of the day will probably be that between the Phillipine and Peru in Championship for the Olympic Title: (Chaimpionship Group One) will play tomorrow. The other two contests in Group Two will be between Cuba and Argentina, and Canada versus Belgium. The remaining fasketball matches tomorrow will be in Group three between Egypt and Italy, and Eire and Switzerland.

More boxing matches in the eliminating rounds will be held during morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Equestrian events will continue at Aldershot. The fencing programme is the first round and semi-finals of the sabre teams contest. Further stages will be reached in gymnastic and weight-lifting and the yachting events at Torquay will be contiued.

BOXING

B. Bose of India fought back well but was unable to gain the points verdict against F. Nungez of Argentina in his first round Olympic featherweight boxing bout today.

The Argentinian was the harder puncher and in the first round Bose was in trouble after a series of hard rights to the head. In the second round he scored with lefts and rights to the body but could find no answer to the Argentinian's right hook. Nunez was the stronger in the third round but gained the initiative.

Sidney Greve of Pakistan was game but unlucky in his featherweight contest with D. Shepherd of South Africa, who won a narrow verdict.

Greve was puzzled in the first round by the South African boxing lefthand and it was not until halfway through the second round that he got going. Then he caught the South Africa with powerful lefts and rights.

Shepherd boxed with an injured eye but Greve could not open up the old cut until midway through the final round. Going all out Greve dropped Shepherd. but failed to follow his advantage and the South African recovered sufficiently to box on the defensive to gain the points victory.

Korea's Bung Nan Su gave away a foot in height against M. M. Hamoda of Egypt but his aggressiveness carried the fight and he was an easy winner.

I Trani of the Philippines lost to the hard hitting pole, A. Antiewicz, in a gruelling bout.

The men almost punched each other to a standstill in the first round which broke even. Trani stood back and let the pole lead through the second round. The pole was much stronger but Trani gamely stood up to everything in the final round and at the end he had an ovation for his courageous display.

PRELIMINARY ROUND FEATHERWEIGHT: K Martin (Eire) beat N. Linnemon (Holland) on points. S. O. Colon (Puerto Rico) knocked out K. Gjunderson (Norway) in the first round. Armand Savoie (Canada) beat J. Fani (Persia) who was disqualified in the third round.

Preliminary round: Featherweight—D. G. Shepherd (South Africa) beat S. Dreve (Pakistan) on points.

YACHTING

TORQUAY, (Devon) Aug. 9 (Reuter): Scandinavian countries and the United States hold a strong lead in the Olympic Yachting events which will be resumed in Torquay on Tuesday after a three-day break.

PRESENT LEADING PLACING ARE:

FIRST: United States (3,489 points). SECOND: Sweden (3,267). THIRD: Argentina (2,836).

DRAGON CLASS

FIRST: Norway and Sweden (3,340 points each). THIRD Denmark (2,465).

SWALLOW CLASS

FIRST: Britain (4,034). SECOND: Portugal (3,085). THIRD: Canada (2,500).

STAR CLASS

FIRST: United States (4.422). SECOND Britain (3,342). THIRD: Italy 3,039).

FIREFLY CLASS

FIRST Sweden (3944). SECOND: United States (2,846). THIRD: Canada (2,835).

TEST WICKET WATERLOGGER

Following the deluge of rain over the weekend the wicket prepared for the final cricket test match between England and Australia, starting at the Oval, London on Saturday next, was today waterlogged. About a score of groundsmen watched by one of the Test selectors were today busy with blankets and roller mopping up surplus water.

SIR ARTHUR ELWIN'S DONATION

Sir Arthur Elvin, chief of the Wembley sports arenas, has presented £3,150 to the International Amateur Swimming Federation to aid the training of swimmers for the Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952.

The sum was raised by the international Swimming and diving contests at the Empire Pool on Saturday when Sir Arthur Elvin gave the pool and his organisation free of charge.

ROWING

ROWING FOURS WITH COXSWAIN FINAL

FIRST United States, time 6 minutes 50.3 seconds. SECOND Switzerland 6 minutes 53.3 seconds. THIRD Denmark: 6 minutes 56.8 seconds. Won by half a length.

FINAL

FIRST Great Britain (J. Wilson (Stroke) and W. Laurie (Bow). Time: 7 minutes 23.9 seconds. SECOND Switzerland (H. Calt and J. Calt) 7 minutes 23.9 seconds. THIRD Italy F. Sanetti and B. Boni) 7 minutes 31.5 seconds. Won by one length, with two lengths between second and third.

ROWING SINGLE SCULLS FINAL:

FIRST Mervyn Wood (Australia) time 7 minutes 24.4 seconds. (SECOND Edouardo Ross (Uruguay) 7 minutes 38.2 seconds. THIRD Romollo Catasta (Italy) 7 minutes 51.4 seconds.

ROWING PAIRS WITH COXSWAIN. FINAL

FIRST: Denmark F. Pedersen (Stroke) at Henriksen (Bow) and C. Andersen (Coxswain), time 8 minutes 0.5 seconds. SECOND: Italy, G. Streffe, A. Tarlso and A. Radi (Coxswain), time 8 minutes 12.2 seconds. THIRD: Hungary A. Szendel. B. Szitnik and R. Zimony (Coxswain), time 8 minutes 25.2 seconds. Won by three lengths.

ROWING FOURS WITHOUT COXSWAIN (FINAL):

FIRST: Italy (G. Mioli (Stroke), E. Morille, G. Inverbizzi and F. Aggi (Bow); time: 6 minutes 39 seconds. SECOND Denmark 6 minutes 43.5 seconds. THIRD United States 6 minutes 47.7 seconds. Won by one length.

ROWING DOUBLE SCULLS (FINAL):

FIRST Great Britain (R. Burnell—Stroke and B. Bushnell—Bow) time 6 minutes 51.3 seconds. SECOND Denmark (E. Parsner—Stroke and A. Larsen—Bow) time 6 minutes 55.3 seconds. THIRD Uruguay W. Jones—Stroke and J. Rodriguez—Bow) time 7 minutes 12.4 seconds. iGreat Britain won by one and a half lengths with seven lengths between second and third.

Australia's Mervyn Wood won the Olympic single sculls gold medal with a six-length victory over Uruguay's Edwardo Rissol. Italy's Romolo Castata was third.

Wood's time was seven minutes 24.4 seconds.

Great Britain won the coaxwainless pairs, rowing time 7:21.1. Switzerland was second and Italy third.

Switzerland's Moeser won the equestrian individual dressage with France's Jousseome second and Sweden's Boltenstern third. Sweden won the team championship individual equestrian dressage with France second and the United States third.

Great Britain won the second gold medal of the day when her sculls crew Dick Burnell and Bert Bushnell took the finals with Denmark second and Uruguay third.

The British double sculls crew of Dick Burnell and Bert Bushnell today won the Olympic sculls title with Denmark second and Uruguay third.

British double led all the way. At 250 metres they held a three-quarter lengths lead over Denmark who were half a length ahead of Uruguay. At 500 metres Great Britain had increased the lead to one length and Denmark was one length ahead of Uruguay.

The Danish double appeared to scrape the market buoy between the 500 meter and 750 meter marks and at 750 meters were two lengths behind the British crew and only half a length ahead of Uruguay.

At 1,000 meters the British advantage was narrowed to one and three quarters length but they held this lead to the 1,500-metres mark where Uruguay was trailing two-and-a-half lengths behind the Danes.

The crowd of some 30,000 yelled themselves hoarse for a British victory as the crew swept past the post. Luis Debali said he had not expected an Uruguayan victory and was delighted his team had got in the final.

ROWING EIGHTS FINAL:

FIRST. United States, time 5 minutes 56.7 seconds. SECOND. Great Britain. time 6 minutes 6.9 seconds. THIRD Normay, time 6 minutes 10.3 seconds. Won by two lengths with three quarters of a length between second and third.

WEIGHTLIFTING

In the batamweight Olympic series today the world record for the two hand snatch was twice exceeded, first by K. Lee of Korea, and then by J. Creus of Great Britain, holder of the present record. Both men, however, admitted to being overweight so neither claimed the record which therefore remains unchanged at 91 kilos. Lee did a snatch of 92½ kilos and he was followed by Creus with a snatch of 95 kilo.

Joe de Pietro of the United States won the Olympic bantanweight weightlifting title with a total lift of 307½ kilos.

BYCLING

Cycling 4,000 metres team pursuit FINAL: FIRST, France, time 4 minutes 57.8 seconds. SECOND. Italy, time 5 minutes 36.7 seconds.

The fast starting Italians ran away with the final of the fours without cox to beat Denmark and the United States. The Italians rowed brilliantly.

California University gave the United States her sixth successive Olympic victory in the eights when they won the final after a fine race with Britain's Cambridge University crew.

They finished two lengths ahead of Britain with Norway, third a further three quarters of a length away.

SWISS WINS THE EQUESTRIAN

INDIVIDUAL DRESSAGE

FIRST: Captain H. Moser, Switzerland, with 492 and a half points, SECOND: Colonel A. Jowsseaume, France, 480 points: THIRD: Captain G. Boltenstern, Sweden, 477 and a half points.

TEAM DRESSAGE

FIRST :Sweden (Captain Boltenstern, Major H. Cyr and Lieutenant G. Persson) with 1366 points SECOND, France 1269 points, THIRD: United States 1256 points.

AUSTRALIANS IN SOUND POSITION

Bradman Does Not Enforce Follow-On

MANCHESTER, Aug. 9 (Reuter).

Australians (First Innings)	**321**
Lancashire (First Innings)	**130**
Australians (Second Innings) (for 1 wicket)	**81**

Although the Australians succeeded in dismissing Lancashire when the home team was 191 runs short of their total, the Visitors did not enforce a follow on, and batted a second time, collecting 81 runs for the loss of Morris when stumps were drawn for the day. They thus enjoy a lead of 172 runs with nine of their wickets intact when play enters the third and last day's play tomorrow.

The weather was fine but dull and the wicket seemed likely to be easy half an hour before starting time on the second day of the match between Lancashire and the Australians here.

Pollard, Lancashire's fast medium bowler, gave Ian Johnson and Tallon some uncomfortable overs with the new ball when the Australians resumed their first innings at 272 for seven.

But the first success fell to Greenwood. After a glorious cover drive to the boundary, Tallon edged the next delivery for a slip catch when the eighth wicket stand had added 65.

Pollard gained a well deserved wicket when he held a hard return catch from Johnson at the second attempt. Ring made a few powerful strokes but when Toshack tried a big hit against Pollard he skied the ball to mid-off and the innings closed for 321.

About 25,000 people gave Cyril Washbrook a great reception when he opened the Lancashire innings with Place, and he started confidently making the first fourteen runs from the bat including two fours off Miller.

Lindwall gradually worked up to his best pace and in his fourth over at 21 he dismissed Place and Edrich in balls. Place scooped up an easy catch to gully and Edrich snicked the second delivery he received straight to wicket-keeper Tallon.

Lindwall and Miller were making some balls rise but Washbrook and Ikin survived up to the lunch time when the total was 42 for two.

The luncheon interval was fatal for Ikin, for he gave Bradman a dolly catch without adding to his source. The first 50 had taken 65 minutes. Lancashire's fourth wicket fell at 66 when Wharton slashed at a Miller bumper and gave Bradman another catch, while Washbrook hitting mildly at an offside and half the side were out for 75.

With Toshack taking over the attack, both Cranston and Howard helped themselves to boundaries so that the hundred went up in just under two hours. The sixth wicket put on 33 but then Cranston was smartly stumped. Greenwood was out in a similar way off Johnson's bowling and tea was taken at 116 for seven with Lancashire in danger of following on. Very soon after tea Lancashire were all out for 130 which meant an arrears of 191 runs.

Australia did not enforce the follow on and they had scored 81 runs for the loss of one wicket at close of play today.

THE SCOREBOARD

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Barnes c Ikin b Roberts	67
Morris c Wilson b Roberts	49
Bradman c Wilson b Roberts	28
Miller lbw b Ikin	24
Hammence c and b Roberts	14
Loxton c Edrich b Roberts	2
Lindwall c Wilson b Roberts	17
Johnson c and b Pollard	48
Tallon c Pollard b Greenwood	33
Ring not out	17
Toshak c Howard b Pollard	2
Extras	20
Total	321

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Pollard	27	6	58	2
Greenwood	19	4	62	1
Cranston	3	0	24	0
Wharton	1	0	4	0
Ikin	39	12	80	1
Roberts	42	14	73	6

LANCASHIRE (First Innings)

Washbrook c Miller b Lindwall	38
Place c Ring b Lindwall	22
G. Edrich c Tallon b Lindwall	5
Ikin c Bradman b Loxton	9
Wharton c Bradman b Miller	5
Howard not out	28
Cranston st. Tallon b Ring	18
Greenwood st. Tallon b Johnson	3
Pollard c Lindwall b Ring	1
Roberts c Loxonton b Johnson	1
Wilson c and b Johnson	4
Extras	18
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	16	3	32	3
Miller	11	3	22	1
Loxton	9	4	11	1
Toshack	7	4	17	0
Ring	11	4	25	2
Johnson	5	2	5	3

AUSTRALIANS (Second Innings)

Barnet not out	39
Morris c Place b Pollard	16
Bradman not out	25
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
Greenwood	7	1	25	0
Pollard	10	5	14	1
Ikin	9	2	31	0
Roberts	6	2	10	0

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, August 9 (Reuter): The following are the county cricket scores at close of play today:

At Leeds: Yorkshire vs. Essex, play was restricted owing to rain. Essex 148 Yorkshire 240 for 3 (Hutton not out 124, Yardley not out 52).

At Hastings: Sussex vs. Kent. There was no play today owing to rain Kent 342.

St. Xaviers' College Table-Tennis

Vyas's Brilliant Attack Eliminates Cooper

BAD DAY FOR SEEDED PLAYERS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A youngster who till recently used to play in the Juniors crashed the headlines today by creating a sensation when he knocked out K. S. Cooper in a very convincing manner. Cooper it must be remembered is a seeded player for the past many years. The victory of this youngster, Y. N. Vyas, is all the more creditable, taking into consideration the fact that he had earlier in the afternoon played three rounds in his Inter Collegiate Tournament, one of which was the five game match with Jimmy Umrigar.

Vyas left no doubt as to who was the better of the two players, and playing a most sensible game, kept up the attack and invariably left Cooper standing with his kills. The fourth and the last set saw Vyas take a flying lead of 19-11 before Cooper knew where he was, out then Cooper tried his best to retrieve the position but could some only as near as 18-20, before he succumbed to his well deserving opponent. The cheers that greeted Vyas on the conclusion of match, would have aroused the envy of the champions of the game.

Daver and Chaubal were concerned in a marathon match, and the steadier to the two Daver, ultimately wrested the victory from his seeded opponent Chaubal.

Another interesting match in which yet another seeded player would have met his Waterloo, was the one in which Khanchand just managed to scrape home against V. M. Nadkarni. Nadkarni put up a solid defence against Khanchand's attack that earned him a place in the Provincial side last year.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

SIXTH ROUND: U. M. Chandarana beat Manafzadh, 21-7 21-3 21-13; N. B. Mistry beat Aslam Munjee, 21-8 21-15 21-9; S. N. Motivala beat E. Desai, 21-12 21-15 20-22 21-13; Y. N. Vyas beat K. S. Cooper, 21-17 21-19 15-21 21-18; A. H. Khan beat J. S. Patkar, 21-7 21-10 15-21 21-9; D H. Kapadia beat J. Pzekiel, 21-14 21-16 21-15; O. Dyer beat B. A. Laljee, 21-19 15-21 21-14 21-15; R. K. Umrigar beat D. Somaya, 21-12 17-21 21-9 23-21; C. G. Velkar beat M. E. Ghasvala, 21-8 21-16 21-9; M. V. S. Vittal beat M. L Parker, 21-9 21-7 21-10; P. S. Varde beat B. S. Cooper, 6-21 21-9 21-18 21-8; K. H. Kapadia beat R. D Halady, 21-16 18-21 21-10 21-12; H. M. Khanchand beat V. M. Nadkarni, 13-21 21-14 17-21 20-22 21-19; B P. Beliga beat D. D. Walavelkar, 19-21 21-15 21-8 21-12; W. Kirlaskar beat F. J. Dubash, 21-15 21-11 21-16; R. S. Davar beat P. R. Chaubal, 15-21 23-21 21-12 14-21 21-14

MIXED DOUBLES

THIRD ROUND: U. M. Chandarana and K. Ghadiali beat A. Kavarana and J J Ehasa. 21-10 21-12; Aslam Munjee and V. Shroff beat S. K. Thackersey and U. T. Kapadia, 21-11 21-16; J. S. Patkar and Ray Solomon beat V. V Madgaonkar and Shalini Kaudav, 22-20 21-7; M. E. Ghasvala and Rhoda Shroff beat S. Motivala and Dhun Munshi, 23-21 13-21 23-21; O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat A. Engineer and R. Albara, 21-22 21-18; H. M. Khanchand and Gool Nasikwalla beat W. Kirlaskar and J. Ghadiali, 21-16 21-19; R. K. Umrigar and G. Bulimoria beat P. S. Varde and Jaya Walawalkar, 21-17 14-21 21-16 J. N. Sidhwa and Piroja Irani beat K. S. Cooper and Meera Gajendresingh, 21-19 23-22 23-21.

QUARTER FINALS. U. M. Chandarana and Katy Ghadiali beat M. E. Ghasvala and Rhoda Shroff, 21-12 21-15 21-14; O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat J S Patkar and Ray Solomon, 19-21 23-20 21-11 21-10; H. M Khanchand and Gool Nasikwalla beat R. K. Umrigar and G Bulimoria, 21-19 21-19 21-13; J. Sidhwa and Piroja Irani beat Islam Munjee and V. Shroff, 21-17 21-7 17-21 21-10

FIXTURES FOR TUESDAY:

5-45 p.m. Quarter-finals of Women's Singles followed by, Semi-finals of Junior's Doubles, Quarter-finals of Womens' Doubles, 7th Round of Men's Singles, 1st and 2nd. rounds of Veteran's Singles and Quarter-finals of Men's Doubles.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TABLE TENNIS

Tournament Reaches Interesting Stage

BOMBAY, Monday.—The Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Tournament is in its concluding stages, and all rounds upto the Semi-finals were decided today. It would not be easy to say at this stage as to which College will annex the Championship, but the field of speculation has definitely narrowed down. St. Xavier's, Ruia, and the Grant Medical Colleges are holding bright chances for the Championship. Much depends on the result of the Women's Doubles—in which both the teams of St. Xavier's and Grant Medical have entered the semi-finals—and the Mixed Doubles—in which the G.M.C. and Ruia have reached the finals. These events will provide the answer to the question as to who will be ultimate champions.

The following are the complete results of the matches played this afternoon.

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER FINALS: Khalsa "A" beat Sydenham "B" 21-18, 21-9; VJTI "A" beat EC and RIS "B" 21-15, 21-17; St. Xavier's "A" beat EC and RIS "A", 21-11, 21-14; Wilson "A" beat Ruia "A" 21-14, 21-18.

SEMI-FINALS: Khalsa "A" beat VJTI "A", 13-21, 21-10, 21-10, 21-21, 21-18; St. Xavier's "A" beat Wilson "A", 18-21, 15-21, 24-22, 21-17, 21-16.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER FINALS: St. Xavier's 'A" beat Sydenham "B", 21-17, 21-12; Ruia "A" beat GMC "A" 22-20, 21-14; Syndenham "A" beat GMC "B", 10-21, 21-16, 21-14, Wilson "A" beat GMC "A", 21-8, 21-19.

MEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER FINALS: St. Xavier's "A" beat Wilson "B", 21-19, 21-17; Law "A" beat Sydenham "A" 21-19, 21-9; Ruia "A" beat St. Xavier's "B" 21-19, 21-18; Khalsa "A" beat Sydenham "B", 21-10, 21-14.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

QUARTER FINALS: St. Xavier's "B" beat Khalsa "B" 21-19, 21-13; GMC "B" beat Wilson "B" 21-14, 21-8; St. Xavier's "A" beat Sydenham "A" 21-13, 21-14; GMC "A" beat Khalsa "A" 21-11, 21-17.

MIXED DOUBLES

QUARTER FINALS: GMC "B" beat St. Xavier's "A", 13-21, 21-19, 21-19; Khalsa "B" beat EC and RIS "A" 21-13, 21-17; Ruia "A" beat Wilson "A", 22-20, 21-18; Khalsa "A" beat Bhavans "A" 21-14, 21-10.

SEMI-FINALS: GMC "B" beat Khalsa "B" 21-14, 21-16, 22-20; Ruia "A" beat Khalsa "A" 20-22, 21-18, 21-18, 21-12.

FIXTURES FOR TUESDAY:

2-30 p.m. onwards Semi-finals of Women's Singles, followed by Semi-finals of Men's Doubles, Semi-finals of Women's Doubles, Finals of Mixed Doubles, and Finals of Women's Doubles.

CITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

City Football Tournament organised by the Maharashtra Football Federation and open to teams affiliated to the M.F.F. from Poona City Suburban areas only, will commence on 28th inst. Entries close on the 20th inst. particulars from:—Capt. S. G. Chaphekar, I/C C.F.T. 414 Narayan Peth, POONA 2

HARRIS BEATEN BY GHELLA

Cycling 1,000 metres scratch final: Second leg— M. Ghella, Italy, beat Rr. Harris, Great Britain in 12 seconds flat to win the title by two races to zero.

KEEN ENCOUNTER IN MIXED EVENT

Inter-Collegiate Badminton

BOMBAY, Monday.—When the inter-collegiate badminton were continued this afternoon, Miss Phansalkar and Ramesh Desai of the Elphinstone College and the R.I.Sc. were concerned in a keen encounter with Miss Nigudkar and M. K. Bhopardikar of the Ruia College, who are incidentally the holders of the mixed event.

The Elphinstonians dropped the first set rather tamely, largely due to the inability of Ramesh Desai to settle down early, as he was running a temperature. Bhopardikar was, however, playing very well and had the full measure of his opponents who could do hardly anything right.

In the second game, the Ruia pair enjoyed what appeared to be a decisive lead of 11-7, but with Desai in an inspired mood the scores were levelled and the Elphinstonians won the game at 15-13.

The decider once again found the winners in arrears at 5-11, but once again some sterling play on the part of Desai very ably supported by Miss Phansalkar enabled them to level the scores at 13 all after which Miss Phansalkar and Desai obtained the necessary points without conceding any score to the opposition.

The results:

MIXED DOUBLES

E. C and R. I. Sc. 'B' beat Ruia 'A' 7-15, 15-13, 18-13; G S. M. 'A' beat G. M C. 'A' 18-17, 15-12; Khalsa 'B' beat G.S.M. 'A' 15-8, 15-6; E. C and R. I. Sc. 'B' beat G. S M. 'A 15-5, 15-2, St. Xavier 'B' w.o. National Medical 'A'; St. Xavier 'B' beat Khalsa 'A' 15-5, 18-16; Wilson 'B' w o E. C. and R. I. Sc. 'A'; Ruia 'B beat G M C. 'B' 15-6, 17-14; Khalsa 'A' w.o. National Medical 'B'; St. Xavier 'A' beat G. S. M. 'B' 15-0, 15-6; Ruia 'B' beat Wilson 'B' 15-1, 15-11; St. Xaviers 'A beat Khalsa 'A' 15-5, 15-6.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES:

Elphinstone College: Men's Doubles 2nd Round at 3 p.m.:

E. C. R. I. S. "A" vs. Poddar "A", Wilson "A" vs. National Medical "A", Bhavan's "B" vs. St. Xavier's "B", Ruia "B" vs. Siddhartha "A", E.C.R.I.S. "B" vs. Bhavan's "A", Khalsa "A" vs Poddar "B", Wilson "B" vs. Ruia "A".

Grant Medical Court: Women's Singles Quarter-Finals: 3-30 p.m.

Ruia "A" vs. G.S.M. "B", Sophia "B" vs. St. Xavier's "B", E.C. and R.I.S. "A" vs. Khalsa "A", Sophia "A" vs. St. Xavier's "A"

Women's Doubles Quarter-Finals:

St. Xavier's "A" vs. G.S.M. "A", E.C. and R.I.S. "B" vs. Khalsa "B", St. Xaviers "B" vs. E.C. and R.I.S. "A", Sophia "A" vs. Ruia "A".

NEW DELHI, August 9 (API): Mr S M. A. Razvi, Hyderabad Agent-General in India, today called on Mr V. P Menon, States Secretary. Mr Razvi is expected to see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, tomorrow. It is understood Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States will tomorrow lay on the table of the Dominion Parliament a White Paper on Hyderabad.

The Bombay Chronicle

Consolation, indiscreetly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction, only serves to increase our pain and to render our grief more poignant.

—ROUSSEAU.

DECLARED ILLEGAL

The Full Bench of the Industrial Court has passed orders declaring the token strike of textile workers on August 11 illegal and holding that adequate notice had not been given of the strike. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act contains several provisions necessitating on the part of employer and employee thought before getting into action. The steps which should precede a strike are clearly laid down, and faulre to mind them all endangers the legality of the strike. If any party desires a change in industrial matters, be it employer or employee, he must intimate his desire to the other party as well as to the Government official charged with special responsibility on industrial matters; if agreement is reached on the change, the matter ends there; when there is no agreement, then conciliation is tried by the Government official and, if even then settlement is eluded, then only can an employer declare a lock-out or employees a strike. There is provision for arbitration if the two parties are agreed on referring the matter to arbitration but this depends purely on the will of the two cannot be forced upon them. In the present reference to the Industrial Court, the last stage is not relevant and may be set aside. It is with the steps preceding a strike that the Full Bench was concerned and it has ruled that the necessary conditions have not been fulfilled to make the August 11 strike a legal one.

The Provincial Government under Section 99 of the Industrial Relations Act sought the verdict of the Industrial Court. That Section permits a reference for a declaration whether a proposed strike "of which notice has been given" would or would not be legal. The point was raised whether this Section would apply to a strike of which no notice had been given: the Court rightly interpreted the spirit rather than the letter of the law here. It is commonsense for the Court to assume that it can pass orders on the illegality of a strike without notice when it is competent to consider the legality of a strike with notice. The Industrial Court took the commonsense view and declared the proposed strike illegal since it did not satisfy the notice requirements of the Act. Having said this, the Court drew attention to an important feature of the case. The dispute arose out of an apprehension that the millowners intended to exact more work by introducing three shifts and six looms. Where the measures had been given notice or by the employers, as in the Apollo and India United Mills, the operatives had taken all care to ensure that the strike was legal. But where there was general apprehension and no move on the part of employers, the employeees were unable to discover a method of bringing change. The Industrial Relations Act is a measure disigned to give the voice of reason full play. It is not that there is no remedy for a condition of general unrest, though there may be none for Labour. It would seem that here is an ideal occasion for the action of Section 73 which empowers the Provincial Government to refer an industrial dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court under a wide range of conditions. The section will bear quoting:

> 73. Nothwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Provincial Government may, at any time, refer an industrial dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court if ...it is satisfied that —3 it is necessary in the public interest to do so.

The Court has expressed the hope that the workers will now desist from the strike since it has declared it illegal. It is a hope that will be widely echoed. Nothing will be gained and much may well be lost by persisting in a course which has been condemned. The textile workers might justifiably consider that they have done everything within the law to focus attention on their grievances and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, now for any section of society to ignore them. What more an illegal strike could be expected to achieve, the common man will be at a loss to understand.

A Persisting Problem

The food situation in the country is still far from satisfactory. The latest issue of "Agricultural Situation in India" admits that the prices are high and are getting higher but attributes that fact mainly to the withholding of stocks by producers and traders in anticipation of higher prices. Producers and traders do not carry on their business with altruistic motives and will hold back their stocks when the Government is obliging enough to permit the hoarding instead of penalising it and restricting prices. Even now all that Government proposes to do is to start some "relief quota shops" selling grains to non-producers at controlled rates. One can only hope that such shops will be more than a make-believe and that they will be numerous enough to check the private traders' prices. Government has also announced that the movement of major grains from one province or State to another will not be allowed, Government hopes that this will curb the hoarding tendencies of traders. But a province is large enough to permit hoarding and sale in those places therein where the prices are very high. Such circumventing of Government's policy will be difficult only if the relief shops are numerous enough and prices are restricted.

The situation is, perhaps, tolerable at present as a result of large imports of foodgrains. This has enabled the Bombay Government to increase the number of relief quota shops and "also to have rice and wheat from such shops". This latter concession is certainly merciful as without it the shops would have been a joke. Apart from this, continued dependence on imports is most unsatisfactory as their high cost restricts our capacity to import machinery such as tractors capable of producing more food. Government should concentrate its best attention on every detail of food production. No planning is more important than food planning. This planning involves the regulation—by law if necessary—of food crops as distinguished from cash crops. Government should also regulate the selection of food crops so as to ensure maximum calorie value. We are aware that in every province strenuous attempts are being made to bring waste land under cultivation and figures about this are often published in Government reports. But the public would like to know how much more food is produced every season. We fear that the yield from land is hardly proportionate to the increase in the area under cultivation. This is often due to ill-planned cultivation and poor manuring. It is rightly said that people are hungry because the land itself is starved for want of necessary manure. Probably this has been the position for decades past and we may be suffering from cumulative effects of long continued starvation of land. We feel confident that better planning with more attention to manures—organic rather than chemical—and to irrigation will yield gratifying results and make the country self-efficient in respect of food in three to five years.

Equality Of Educational Opportunity

All the avenues of progress, humanly conceivable, must be open to each and every individual. Without this sort of initial start it is impossible to bridge the gulf that divides mankind to-day—divisions which are at the root of much of our evils. We can build our structure of democracy only on the foundations of educational democracy.

Now, it is pertinent to ask what does this 'equality' mean? Is it attainable by providing common fields of development to all the minors of society? Does it connote simply the common school idea? Or does this equality of educational opportunity signify a specialized environment for handicapped or backward classes? The slogan of democracy in education raises a number of questions.

Now it seems impossible under the present social set-up that the fields of development will be the same for all. Those classes of society which have been running the race of social heritage ahead of others will quicken their pace—no harm—under the stimulus of progressive education affording opportunities to rise yet higher. But the class or classes, which in the past were entitled to meagre share of education and which began only recently to see the light of day, will begin in my opinion, a handicap race. Hence, equality of educational opportunity will mean that the millionaire and the pauper have been dealt with equally, irrespective of the grave anomaly of educational capital that differentiates the two.

A practical example will illustrate the point. The increase in tuition fees will prohibit automatically the proletariat to get on further with education. There are other considerations also which weigh. The most important question is this: Are they to get equal benefit out of the equality of educational opportunity?

Special schools for backward and handicapped classes, normalization of social life, in a word, social harmony in the field of education at least is the first prerequisite of this equality of educational opportunity. In a strict sense of the term, an ideal equality will ever remain an ideal, but so far as it is humanly possible, educators must strive in such a way that when the children from different homes meet together in the common school, all derive almost the same benefit from education and that none is handicapped either for want of funds to supply his books or fees, of food to feed him or of friendship and familiarity with those who are the better placed.

P. R. PURANIK.

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Government of West Bengal regarding the formulation of a scheme for rendering assistance to political sufferers or their families, a Committee including President, B.P.C.C. has been formed to consider the applications received from political sufferers. The Committee has so far sanctioned pensions in nineteen cases.

SISUPALGARH EXCAVATIONS SUPPLY MISSING LINKS IN HISTORY

Kalinga's Trade Contact With Mediterranean Ports At Beginning Of Christian Era

The Excavations Branch of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India have recently excavated, a site called Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneshwar in Orissa and have brought to light a fort with an excellent lay-out and elaborate system of gateways belong to the 2nd-1st centuries B.C.

In this article there is a graphic description of the fort and the importance of the discovery.

NEW DELHI, August 6.

India is archaeologically a very rich country and although much has been done in the past to discover her ancient history, a large part of her treasures still remains unexplored. The Department of Archaeology of the Government of India has been carrying out for the last two years a series of systematic excavations at sites like Arikamedu near Pondicherry and Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Mysore State to build up a well-defined chronological sequence of the various ancient cultures, based entirely on the evidence of superimposition of one over the other.

Thus starting from the South of India where local cultures of the early centuries B.C.—A.D. have now been firmly dated and gradually working northwards from the known to the unknown, it would be possible in the near future to stratify and assess the yet unidentified cultures of the Buddhistic, Upanishadic, Brahmanical and Early Vedic periods, and thereby to bridge the gap between the Indus Civilisation of the third millennium B.C. on the one hand and the early historical civilization of the third-fourth centuries B.C. on the other.

The recent excavation at an ancient fortified site called Sisupalgarh, some two miles to the east of Bhubaneshwar in Orissa, has been a further step in this direction.

The work was carried out by the Excavations Branch of the Department under the direction of its Superintendent, Mr. B. B. Lal. Over sixty scholars and attaches from various Indian Universities and institutions as also from China and Ceylon joined the excavations. The Orissa Government seconded some personnel to the staff of the Department and provided facilities for the work. Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, the Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited the excavations while in progress.

FROM CLAY-FILLING TO BAKED BRICKS

Surrounded by a streamlet which presumably represents the ancient moat around it the Sisupalgarh Fort has a remarkably symmetrical lay-out. It forms a rough square on plan with each side measuring about three-quarters of a mile. There are eight large gateways, two on each side, besides about the same numbeh of smaller openings distributed all over the perimeter.

The excavations revealed that the fortifications in their first stage consisted of a clay rampart, some 25 feet high, with a basal width of over 110 feet. In the second stage, a three to four feet thick coating of laterite gravel was added to it while in the third and subsequent stages the clay filling was retained by baked-brick revetments on either side

KAUTILYA'S REFERENCE

Of the eight gateways one was excavated. Constructed of large well-dressed laterite blocks, it had a passage about 25 feet wide, narrowing down at two points to 13 feet for the doorways. Adjacent to each of the doorways was a subsidiary passage, 5-6 feet wide. When at night the doors were closed and vehicular and other regular traffic stopped late-comers were allowed entry through these passages. Mention of such accessory passages has also been made by Kautilya, the renowned politician of the Mauryan age, in his 'Arthasastra'. On either side of the main passage was a massive rectangular tower over 63 feet long and 38 feet wide, access to the top of which was had by means of well-built flights of steps.

Towards the centre of the Port is a group of sixteen monolithic pillars which indicate the existence of an ancient pillared hall.

To reach the lowest occupation-levels digging had to be done 15 feet below the sub-soil water. For this purpose pumping machines had to be used and other ingenuous methods applied.

The small finds include beads of agate, carnelian, chalcedony and garnet and terracotta ear-ornaments which show a variety of shapes and designs. Ivory pendants, terracotta and glass bangles and other personal ornaments besides iron implements of peace and war have also been obtained.

Te excavations also yielded over thirty coins variously of gold, silver, copper and lead, mainly from the upper levels (2nd-4th centuries A.D.) of the site, besides terracotta coin-moulds which throw light on the method of casting coins in ancient India.

The initial date of the site may well go back to about 300 B.C., while the fortifications seem to have been constructed about the beginning of the second century B.C. The Hathigumpha cave inscription, occurring in the neighbouring Khandagiri-Udayagiri hills, mentions that Emperor Kharvela, in the first year of his reign, repaired the fortifications and gateways of his capital, Kalinganagara. Since Sisupalgarh is the only fortified site hereabouts, belonging to the pre-Christian age, it seems very likely that this township represents the capital of the Kalinga Empire during Kharvela's reign though this will not be conclusively proved until some inscription bearing that name is obtained from the site.

The evidence obtained from these excavations shows that the regular occupation of the site ceased somewhere about the middle of the fourth centry A.D. although there are some uncorroborated literary references to indicate that the site was inhabited even during mediaeval times.

IMPORTANCE OF DISCOVERY

These excavations have a very vital bearing on the ancient history of our country. First the discovery of a 2,100-year old Port with its elaborate system of gateways is undoubtedly an outstanding addition to our knowledge. It is in fact for the first time that a Port belonging to this early historical period and built without any foreign influence has been properly excavated. The fortifications at Sirkap (Taxila, West Punjab) belonging to circa 50 B.C.-A.D. 150 are largely an Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian product and the other contemporary or earlier fortified cities in the heart of India, for example, Rajgir in Bihar, have not yet been properly explored.

Secondly in view of the occurrence at this site of a special class of pottery called the 'rouletted' ware, the designs on which have definite Roman influence and also of clay 'bullae' based vaguely on Roman coinage, it is not unlikely that the Kalinga Emperor on the east coast of India had trade contacts, direct or indirect, with the Mediterranean world at the beginning of the Christian era.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Books For Refugee School Children

Sir,—Help the Pimpri Refugee School children to build up a library before 15th August. These little refugees have come as your guests, into your province to grow, imbibe your own culture and traditions of Maharashtra. As the mother province, welcoming new children into her fold, this process of assimilation must start from school-going age. An index of the vision with which Maharashtra will help the Government to tackle the refugee problem, lies in the measure of willing co-operation and help, which all good citizens will extend to refugee relief.

In Pimpri, there are over 1,000 children of school age, who need Marathi, Hindustani, Sindhi, and English books of all kinds and of all description, such as school texts, story books literature, fiction, etc., etc., which can be kept in a library and lent for reading in a regulated manner.

Will every school going child in Poona get busy and make a gesture of goodwill by collecting all the available used and serviceable books in his or her possession and will every parent in Poona encourage his or her children in this act of selflessness and understanding and send to the Secretary, Nagarik Sanghatana Samiti, Congress Bhuwan, before 15th August as far as possible, as large a collection of books in Marathi, Hindustani, Sindhi and English to be donated to the Pimpri Children Library?

The thanks of all the suffering poor will go to the donors.—Yours, etc.,

KRISHNABAI NIMBKAR,
Secretary,
Refugee Relief Co-ordination Committee.

Congress House,
Poona.

Admission To Medical Colleges

Sir,—While Rajkumari Amrit Kaur stated in London that India wants two million more doctors, students in Bombay, who have obtained 50 per cent marks in the Inter-Science examination, have not been able to get admission in any of the five Medical Colleges in the Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

W V DHURANDHAR.

NO NATIONAL DRESS FOR INDIANS

NEW DELHI Aug. 9 (APL) In India's Parliament today, Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar asked the Prime Minister whether there was any proposal before the Government to have a National Dress for the citizens of the Indian Dominion and if not whether Government proposed to consider the feasibility of appointing a special committee consisting of representatives of all shades of opinion to submit proposals in this behalf.

Pandit Nehru's reply was simple "no".

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Ceylon Citizenship Bill

The Ceylon Citizenship Bill, which was introduced into the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, Mr. D. S. Senanayake last week, constitutes a grave injustice to Indians, who, either as workers on the plantations or as traders, have been domiciled in the island for years past and who have had no intention at all of returning to India. The bill deprives most of these Indians of all opportunities for acquiring the citizenship of Ceylon and permanently assigns to them the status of aliens. Under the provisions of the bill no one will be entitled to become a citizen of Ceylon, whose father, and in some cases the paternal grandfather, too, do not happen to be either citizens of Ceylon or born in the island. Citizenship, in the bill, is divided into two classes, citizenship by descent and citizenship by registration. A person born in Ceylon before the appointed date will be given the status of a citizen by descent, if his father was born in Ceylon or if his paternal grandfather and paternal great-grandfather were born in Ceylon. A person born outside the island before the appointed date will be given the status of a citizen by descent, if his father and paternal grandfather were born in Ceylon or his paternal grandfather and paternal great-grandfather were born in Ceylon. A person born on or after the appointed date will be given the status of a citizen by descent if at the time of his birth his father was a citizen of Ceylon. Acquisition of citizenship by registration is restricted to persons "whose mother is, or was, a citizen of Ceylon by descent or would have been a citizen of Ceylon by descent if she had been alive on the appointed date and who, being married has been a resident of Ceylon throughout the period of seven years immediately preceding the date of application or being married has been a resident of Ceylon throughout the period of ten years immediately preceding the date of application." There are other equally stringent restrictions on the acquisition of "citizenship by registration."

Unjust To Indians

It will be seen that if the provisions of the bill should stand as they are, almost all Indians resident in the island will be legally disentitled to acquire citizenship either "by descent" or "by registration." Such a grave injustice sought to be inflicted on a community which has contributed materially to the prosperity of the island for decades past will be universally resented in India. The contemplated measure is a piece of barefaced ingratitude and injustice for which the present Government of Ceylon can have no excuse. The Government of India should let the Indian public know what steps it proposes to take to safeguard the legitimate rights of Indians in the island. Of course, the Government of Ceylon has every right to fix the qualifications for national citizenship, but it cannot ignore the legitimate rights of lakhs of individuals long domiciled in the island, who have contributed substantially to its progress and prosperity and who are prepared to continue to live there as loyal citizens.

Wholesome Restrictions

The Bombay Government's campaign against caste is creditable. Only a few days ago it decided that hereafter aid to educational, social and other institutions would be subject to the condition that such institutions would forthwith be thrown open to all without distinction of caste or creed. Government has since forbidden its employees to attend or participate in conferences organised by communal bodies. This may not immediately diminish the popularity of such conferences, but it will prevent Government servants from adding to their prestige. Government is still permitting Government servants to be members of non-political communal bodies. This often tends to create in the servants a bias in favour of persons of their community in making appointments or bestowing other favours. It will be well to forbid as a rule such membership, Communalism has so long been rampant in the country that to combat it effectively Goverment servants should not be allowed to countenance it in any shape or form.

Local Self-Government

The Local Self-Government Ministers' Conference, held at New Delhi during the week end, is the first of its kind, but more attention will, we hope, be given hereafter to the essential task of making local self-government more efficient and more really self-governing. True Swaraj, Gandhiji often said, must be built from bottom upwards. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, too, reiterated the same view when he remarked in his inaugural address to the Conference, that "democracy at the top cannot be a success unless it is built on this foundation from below." But at present our local self-government is extremely inefficient except in a few cities. That is partly because education has long been neglected in the smaller towns and villages, and the old regime deliberately discouraged true local self-government, which flourished in some

Ways And Means

The first thing necessary to this end is for Government to make it clear that it is anxious to make local self-government a reality, even though it may be a check on the administration at the top. This implies that the local bodies should have adequate powers to discharge the responsibilities imposed on them. And till those bodies are bold enough to use their powers of taxation Government shoud either collect those local taxes for the benefit of those bodies or otherwise help them financially. But this fact should not be made an excuse to curtail their self-government. Secondly, education should be spread in the rural areas at double-quick pace. This education should not be merely academic. It should include both the theory and practice of citizenship. Finally, experienced officials should be engaged to give practical advice to local bodies in the solution of their problems. Such officials should also popularise cooperative institutions in rural areas.

An Attractive Publication

In view of the approaching first anniversary of India's independence, the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India has brought out an attractive Independence Day supplement of its monthly newsbulletin, which the Company proposes to distribute free to members of its staff, agents and dealers all over the country. The supplement, which is printed on art paper and profusely illustrated, has some novel features. The literary contents include "the story of Indian Independence" since the foundation of the Indian National Congress, a review of industrial production in India, a brief history of India's capital, Delhi, since the days of the Mahabharata, "the story of India's Stamps," a review of the changes effected in the map of India on account of the merger of 600 and odd States during the past one year and a chronology of India's struggle for freedom. There is in addition a road map of India, indicating the main roads constructed during the Hindu (1100 A.D.), Muslim (1110-1750 A.D.) and British (1750-1947 A.D.) periods. Altogether the Supplement is a production on which the management of the Company may be congratulated and which will be prized by the staff and constituents as a worthy memento of the auspicious day.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

CALCUTTA, August 9: A resolution inviting Sri Aurobindo Ghosh to come into the field of public activity in view of the need of his leadership in the present critical times was adopted by the Bengal Political Sufferers' Conference.

—A.P.I.

* * *

Revising its earlier decision, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has resolved that the organisation should resume its political activities instead of confining itself only to social and cultural work.

Optimism getting the better of discretion?

* * *

According to an agency report from London, South Africa's Malan Government is understood to be taking some steps for severing connections with Britain.

Maybe, maybe not. But it doesn't in any case mean that Britain will retaliate by taking some other steps for severing connections with South Africa in the forthcoming U N Assembly sessions.

* * *

Explaining the failure of his mission, Sir Mirza Ismail says that it was "nullified by the influence of extremist elements in Hyderabad, more particularly by the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen members of the Council who prevailed upon His Exalted Highness to reject my advice.

Another theory is that His Exalted Highness prevailed upon the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen members to prevail upon His Exalted Highness to reject Sir Mirza's advice.

We are agreeable to both.

* * *

The Hyderabad Agent-General's office at New Delhi has in contradiction of certain reports, announced that Mr S M A Razvi is not related to Syed Kasim Razvi the Ittehad leader and that he is a non-party man.

Therefore, he is a sort of follower of the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mir Laik Ali or, alternatively, he will find himself following Nawab Zain Yar Jung.

* * *

Professor Bhansali, says a report, has begun another "fast un o death" to "open the eyes of Razakars to the atrocities perpetrated by them against humanity".

What we think is that Professor Bhansali should direct this fast against his own trusting naivete.

* * *

At a "Goa Day" celebration the other day, the burden of speeches was: "If the 'Quit Goa' movement was given a mass character by the establishment of village republics, workers' councils and non-payment of taxes, and the thirty-three crores of free Indians gave their support to the people of Goa, the 'autocratic and fascist Portuguese dictatorship' would be forced to leave India very soon."

Yes, but wouldn't that be having a war on four fronts?

* * *

A press note from the Governor-General's House at Karachi says: "Quid-i-Azam deeply regrets that he will not be able to take part in the celebrations of the first anniversary of the establishment of Pakistan ...."

We too deeply regret, even though we don't know why.

* * *

The Government of Israel has protested to the U. N. representative against the alleged seizure by Egyptian authorities at Alexandria of Israel books and religious objects from the United States ship "Marine Corps".

We believe the Israel Government. In fact, we unhesitatingly and without any qualifications hold that every thing that comes from the United States or in United States ships is, if not books, certainly a religious object, as sacred (if also explosive etc.) as any religion's religious object.

* * *

Moscow report: A further meeting between the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov and three Western Envoys in Moscow is expected to take place in the Kremlin....

All leading up, no doubt, to the final farewell meeting of the Western Envoys with the juniormost Deputy Foreign Minister somewhere.

* * *

A senior British Official in Berlin is reported to have said he was "completely unmoved" by Russian protests of "infringements" of the air corridor rules.

All that the Russians want is that this immobility should make further progress to embrace the air craft too.

* * *

"One of the main duties of a modern State is to see that all its people have work and none is idle".

— Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

We beg most respectfully to differ. So far as we personally are concerned, we humbly submit that the State should ensure for us not work but a comfortably idle life. For which act of kindness we shall etc., etc.

The Open Air. . . .

The Cuckoo is notorious in the bird world. Not only is it noisy, by day and often by night as well, but it is lazy, so lazy that most members of the family do not trouble to build nests for themselves, but deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds and thus avoid the labour of building as well as the responsibility of feeding and training their young. Here in Bombay we have the Koel, whose voice is rarely silent during the hot weather and the early weeks of monsoon. The male is black and the female speckled, and both are chased by the crows in whose nests the female shamelessly places her eggs.

The Pied Crested Cuckoo is a monsoon visitor here, and is also persecuted by the crow. It is a smaller bird than the Koel, black and white in colour, and has a distinctive black crest on its head.

The Crow Pheasant, on the other hand, though a member of the Cuckoo family, has a sense of responsibility and makes a nest for her eggs, and it is probably for this reason that she is left in peace by other birds.

D.R.

'DON'T CURTAIL PEOPLE'S LIBERTIES'

Chief Justice Of India Cautions Legislators

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Harilal Kania, Chief Justice of India, today cautioned that in making new laws for the country "only absolutely essential steps should be taken to control peoples' liberties".

While persons in power acted for the guidance of the common people, civil liberties and rights were privileges for which the nation had been fighting, Sir Harilal told a crowded Progressive Group meeting at the Greens.

"It is not for the individual freedom of X or Y that two wars have been fought. Therefore, in making legislations only absolutely essential steps should be taken to control peoples' liberties. Care should be exercised in the administration of the laws so that abuse is avoided and there should be checks to prevent individual animosities", he declared.

Sir Harilal Kania, Chief Justice of India, addressing Progressive Group meeting held at Greens Hotel on Monday evening.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

The Chief Justice called for the maintenance of the independent position of the Judiciary in the new constitution of India and asked every citizen to discharge his individual responsibility in framing it.

In a free nation, he said, it was the free will of the majority of the people that enabled and required the Law to be made and respected. Otherwise society could not live in an orderly way. It was the duty of even those who were dissident at first to obey the laws once they were enacted. With the achievement of freedom the Legislature belonged to the people. Their chosen representatives made the laws. To those who felt that progress was not sufficiently fast he would say, "Consider all the responsibilities of the Legislature. Take into consideration the whole work of the persons in power and see if you could have done otherwise".

When the struggle for freedom from the foreign power was in swing, Sir Harilal continued, defiance of ordinances and laws was advocated but now we were in surroundings when the peoples' voice could be asserted and, if properly put forth, "must be listened to". Then, was it not right for the average citizen to voice his criticisms openly and constitutionally instead of defying the laws?

MINISTERS DOING BEST

Sir Harilal said: "The Ministers have been doing their best. Have they any other desire? No. They cannot be imputed with motives. It is human to be at fault at times and judgement may suffer in the face of many problems. At the same time it would be unwise to impute motives. The average working man cannot say that the administration does not look after his welfare. New experiments are being made and sufficient time has not passed to bring about results".

The Chief Justice pointed out that it was the function of the Judiciary to point out the mistakes in the framing of laws and decide whether they were being properly applied. The Judiciary should be kept free from the "personal touch" of contending parties and a judicial official should be under no obligations to either party. In the process of history, the state itself had become a party in its conflicts with the citizen. Therefore, the judicial officer had to be beyond the control of either state or individual. The independence of the judiciary from the executive was a prerequisite for the dispensation of justice. "If our ideals have to cherished, it must be recognised that the judiciary cannot be made a party to the waves and surges of the administration. I will say: Kindly leave us alone. Is this too much to ask"?

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

If the administration appointed some one to a judicial post because he was a Congressite or a Socialist, he could not command the confidence of a man belonging to the opposite party. Hence he had to be a non-party man and eschew any political inclinations.

Sir Harilal said that he really wondered how the common man managed to live honestly and honourably under existing conditions of high prices and economic distress. He was entitled to the peoples' respect. In the case of judicial officials, they had maintained the highest traditions of their profession in spite of trying times. For the proper discharge of his functions a judicial official had to be enabled to lead a normal and self-contained life. The zeal to cut down the emoluments of public officers could not be applied to all branches of the administration.

He stated he was in favour of making Justice cheap but there were limitation to that course. Justice could be made cheap at initial stages and so far as small litigations were concerned small courts could be started in villages or in groups of villages where the poor were incurring heavy costs in litigations. At higher stages, those who were prepared for the "luxury of fights" could spend for it.

Sir Harilal concluded: "The constitution of Free India is now before you. It is at this stage that I invite you all to bear your individual share of responsibility in framing it. The position of the Judiciary has to be maintained. The task before you is not to create something new for, thanks to the past, we have been handed down a great edifice. Let us safeguard it".

BEWARE OF U. N. O. TRAP IN KASHMIR

Mahasabha Urges Decisive Action In Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (UPI.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has adopted a resolution urging decisive action in Hyderabad State in order to prevent "another grim tragedy similar to that of the West Punjab." The Committee has decided to depute two of its representatives to study the situation in the Indo-Hyderabad border areas.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT CEASE FIRE'

"The Committee has learnt with regret that the U.N.O. Commission is likely to order 'cease fire' on the Kashmir front to both India and Pakistan. The Committee strongly feels that the inevitable effect of such a cessation of hostilities, at this stage, will be partitioning of Jammu and Kashmir territories between India and Pakistan. The Committee, therefore, warns the Government against lalling into the trap and hope the Government will refuse to accept the 'cease fire' order, when it comes."

Srikant Pandurang Killekar B.Sc. (Hons) is the first Koli to be sent to America to join the Washington University for further studies by the Government. He was felicitated at a send-off party on Sunday.

TEXTILE TOKEN STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL

(Continued from Page 1)

reports, leaflets and a resolution of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha.

VALID REFERENCE

In their Lordships' opinion the expression, "of which notice has been given", had not been happily worded and had been used in somewhat loose sense, the intention being "of which sufficient publicity has been given or sufficient information made before Government" But due to the wide publicity given to this matter through leaflets, speeches, reports and the resolution, the requirements of the notice mentioned in Section 99 had, in this case, been sufficiently satisfied. In such circumstances, their Lordships observed Government were competent to make the present reference to the Court.

The Court accepted as proof of the fact of the strike the different statements issued by the Union leaders and the resolution of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha which called upon the the workers to go on strike on August 11. The Court proceeded to consider the connotation of the word 'strike' within the meaning of the definition of the Industrial Relations Act. Before the concerted action of the employees of an industry could be deemed as a strike, three separate conditions must be satisfied. They were: (1) There must be a total or partial cessation of work,

(2) Employees must act in a concerted manner, and

(3) The cessation of work or refusal to work must be in consequence of an industrial dispute. While it could not be denied that the present issue satisfied the first two conditions, the third condition had to be examined.

The Court maintained "there is no doubt that there is an obvious connection between the proposed cessation of work and the industrial dispute existing in the Apollo and the India Union Mills and in a sense it may even be said that the proposed strike is 'in consequence of' the said industrial dispute.'

INDUSTRIAL MATTER

The case for Government, their Lordships observed, had been the prevalence of considerable apprehension in the minds of workers of different mills that the system of six-looms existing in the Apollo and the India United Mills would be extended to other mills also. There was further considerable disatisfaction regarding three shifts in several mills and in those mills where the three shifts have not been introduced. The existence of such apprehension and dissatisfaction among the works should be deemed to constitute an industrial dispute within the meaning of the definition of the said expression of the Act.

Their Lordships held that the difinition of the term industrial matter was very wide and included all matters pertaining to the relationship, between employers and employees, and all uestions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter, having regard to the interest of the person immediately concerned and of the community as a whole. An industrial dispute did not, therefore, mean merely a refusal on the part of the employers to grant a demand made by the employees. It also included 'a differrence' between the employer and the employee in connection with an industrial matter.

OBJECTS OF STRIKE

Referring to the large volume of confusion with regard to the objects of the strike, the court stated that the object had been variously described as, to protest against, the new system started by the millowners, restrictions placed against the meetings of Trade Unions, the pro-owner attitude of the Bombay Government, invasion of people's civic rights, the introduction of the six-loom and three shifts system etc. It was also interpreted as a support to the strike of the workers of the Apollo and United India Mills.

In this connection their Lordships observed: "Our attempt to discern the real objects of the strike has not been made easier, by the various statements that have appeared in the Press, on behalf of Government and the different political leaders including, the Congress Party". They were clearly of the opinion that if they were to seek grounds or obpects of the strike, in the one resolution of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, they might be taking an unjustifiably narrow view. But from the two leaflets issued by the two Unions, it was clear that the workers were largely concerned with the millowners intentions in the near future to exact more work by introducing measures like the 6-looms and the three shifts. It was, therefore legitimate to hold that such apprehension (justifiable or not) did exist in a very pronounced manner in the minds of the workers. It was thus also legitimate to hold that a stage had been reached when 'a difference' in this respect did exist between employers and employees within the meaning of the definition of industrial dispute.

"We therefore, hold that the proposed strike, if held, would be, in consequence of an industrial dispute, within the meaning of the definition of the strike and that, as in this case, no notice was given under Section 42 (2), it must be held that the proposed strike, if held, would be illegal".

TECHNICAL ILLEGALITY

While declaring the proposed strike illegal, their Lordships felt, that they must refer to one important aspect of the question "prima facie" one would be inclined to think that if a change was to be desired in the present context of circumstances it would be for the employers to make the first move and give a notice of change and all that the employees need do or could do at this stage was to register their disapproval in advance and to give an emphatic warning to the employers. The possibility that the employees, taking a layman's view of the provisions of the Act, were unable to discover any means of giving a notice of change, in this case, could not, in the Court's view, be excluded. The Court recalled that before launching the strike in the Apollo and India United Mills, the operatives in question took all the legal steps possible to make the strike legal. Their Lordships did not think that it would be proper to attribute to the workmen in the proposed strike an intention to flout the provisions of law. However, it did not appear impossible that had they discovered the means of making the strike legal, they would have resorted to it.

Their Lordships said: "We think that we should be justified in recording our opinion that the illegal omission to give notice in this case was possibly a technical illegality and not the result of deliberation or willfulness on the part of the employees".

"We trust that after we have declared the proposed strike as illegal, better counsels will prevail among them and their future action will be regulated accordingly", the judgment concluded.

ABIDALI CONDEMNS TOKEN STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The proposed strike of August 11 was condemned by Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, at a press conference this morning. Mr. Abidali said that the strike was unjustifiable and uncalled for, and he, therefore, appealed to the workers to stand to reason and withdraw it.

It was argued, said Mr. Abidali, that the strike being only a one-day token strike would not do any harm to the workers. His answer was that it was wrong in principle, and therefore, should be abandoned. Strike was a sacred weapon and was, therefore, to be resorted to sparingly, and only when their cause was just. Then alone could it receive public sympathy and support, which were essential for the success of any strike.

Mr. Abidali further said that the present conditions in the country could not tolerate such disturbances which were apt to result in the loss of prodeution. The question was not one of one-day strike or a prolonged one. As long as the mentality behind it was dangerous, it was to be condemned. The country was passing through very difficult times and much constructive work remained to be done. At such a time at this, the efforts of some anti-social and anti-Congress elements to create chaos in the country were highly deplorable.

M. Shantilal Shah, who was present at the conference also opposed the strike.

Asked about the six-loom system Mr. Shah said this required much improvement, and till this was brought about, it was desirable that the four-loom system should continue.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

A meeting of Muslim residents of 12 villages of Thasra Taluka was held at Vaso to consider the political situation that has arisen after the feature of the Indo-Hyderabad talks.

The meeting passed a resolution condemning the activies of Razakars and assuring support to the Government of India in their policy towards the Nizam.

REACTION TO JUDGEMENT

Labour Minister Satisfied: Socialist Surprise To-day?

BOMBAY, Monday.

A feeling of satisfaction was expressed by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay, at the declaration of the Industrial Court holding the proposed strike of August 11 as illegal.

While the official reaction of the Socialist Party, which is the initial sponsor of the strike, will be formulated after a meeting of the Party Commune at Parel Village on Tuesday morning, a spokesman of the Party summarised the immediate reaction thus: "So long as we have not reversed the decision to strike, it stands."

Mr. Asoka Mehta stated late on Monday night that the Socialist Party would not withdraw the August 11 strike and protested strongly against what he called "rumour-mongering that the strike has been called off."

The third party, material to the strike—the Girni Kamkar Union—was silent on its plans regarding the proposed strike. But a leading G.K.U. official said: "The declaration of the Industrial Court will only aggravate the situation."

SURPRISE EXPECTED.

The meeting of the Socialist Party Commune billed for Tuesday morning is expected to produce a surprise development. It is considered likely that the strike of non-textile workers may be called off and only the textile workers strike, now declared illegal, be staged. The Party's reasoning for this attitude seems to be that the Industrial Court's declaration takes away the right of workers affected by it to stage a sympathetic strike. The textile workers should, therefore, it is argued in Party circles, be called out to assert this "right."

ISSUES BEFORE WORKERS.

The main question before the Bombay textile workers, the Joint Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union said to-day, was the question of rationalisation and resulting unemployment. The workers had fought many struggles against rationalisation and they would resist any further move by millowners in this connection.

In a lengthy statement issued to the press, the Joint Secretary stated that there were strikes in eight Bombay mills during the last three months as a protest against rationalisation.

The Union, he said, was opposed to three shifts mainly because they were generally introduced along with rationalisation measures, the complement of the reduced workers being absorbed in the third shift. The Union otherwise was not against the increase in employment due to introduction of three shifts but wanted to ensure that the existing complement of workers were not put to hardship.

Oxygen And Acetylene Workers Not For Strike

At a general body meeting of the above Union held under the presidentship of Sri H. N. Trivedi, at Congress House compound, the following resolution was unanimously passed by an overwhelming majority; only two having voted against:—

"This general body meeting of the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company (Bombay Branch) employees' Union strongly disapproves of the token strike called on 11th August, 1948. This general body is firmly of opinion that the proposed strike is unwarranted and uncalled for, and it will cause a loss of production, encourage blackmarketing and deprive the whole working class in the city of their earnings. This general body, therefore, urges all the fellow workers in general and its members in particular not to participate in the token strike on 11th August, 1948 and attend to their office and factory on that day."

I. F. L.'s Appeal

A special meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour adopted a statement which stated that the "Committee realises that the workers have a large number of genuine grievances, which require to be redressed immediately." The statement further said: "The Committee feels it necessary to remind the Government that the idea of strikes originates in an atmosphere of general discontent and finds a ready response from workers only when their conditions of life and work grow intolerable. Unless, therefore, the Government take immediate steps for curbing prices and for relieving economic distress, strikes will recur from time to time. The Committees appeals to the Government to lose no time in taking such steps and to desist from preventing the strike through police action, which is sure to be resented by all democratic elements, whatever may be their views regarding the advisability or the propriety of the contemplated strike.

"The Committee finally appeals to the workers to act as responsible citizens, and to avoid all action that may have an adverse effect on production, which is the crying need of the hour."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR WIDOWS

JUNAGADH, August 9: A Junagadh Press note says:

"A vocational training class has been opened at Junagadh especially to impart training to widows in various arts and crafts with a view to enabling them to be self-reliant and self-supporting. 40 monthly scholarships of Rs. 20/- each for payment to widows during the period of training have been sanctioned by the Education Member. Examination will be held at the end of one year's training. Successful candidates will receive certificates which will qualify them for preference in the State service. So far the scheme has received very encouraging response and is expected to provide work to many a idle hand."

PLANS READY TO EVACUATE BRITONS IN HYDERABAD

LONDON, August 9 (Reuter): A spokesman of the Commonewealth Relations Office here stated today that steps for the safety of Europeans in Hyderabad would be taken by the United Kingdom Commissioner in Delhi "if the necessity unfortunately arose".

The spokesman said the High Commissioner was in close day-to-day touch with the situation and with authorities concerned.

EVACUATION PLANS READY

NEW DELHI, August 9 (A.P.I.): A plan to evacuate 400 British nationals and others from Hyderabad State is ready and will be put into operation immediately it becomes necessary to do so, it is learned. The plan is prepared by the British High Commissioner's office, in India.

Besides British nationals, the plan covers some Americans, Candians and Poles in the State.

Although it is considered likely that not all those peopel will want to leave when as emergency arises, as happened in the cause of Kashmir, provision has been made for a fullscale evacuation.

While details of the plan are not disclosed, it is presumed that the evacuation will be entirely by air.

Meanwhile the British High Commissioner's office, it is learned is closely watching developments with regard to Hyderabad.

STATE ARMY

LONDON, August 9 (U.P.I.): Quoting a reliable source the "Times" correspondent at Delhi cables that the Hyderabad State army has been considerabaly strengthened in recent months, and now the number is perhaps 40,000. Supplies of arms including anti-tank guns have been received by air, and defensive positions on the main roads have been prepared, while many bridges are ready for demolition.

He adds: "It is also known that Hyderabad has recruited from abroad a certain number of British and other European officers who are training the State army".

FOUR 'GUN-RUNNERS' ARRESTED

KARWAR, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): Four persons, natives of Majali, a village on the Karwar—Goa frontier, alleged to be connected with the smuggling of arms and ammunition from Goa, was arrested and detained by the Karwar police today under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act.

The police hold that an organised gang of "gunrunners has been actively operating for some time past on the Karwar Goa frontier. This is borne out by the disclosures made to the police by the keeper of a liquor shop on the Goa side of the border. The "modus operandi" of the smugglers, it is learnt, to keep the arms and ammunition meant for being smuggled across the frontier in the shop with instructions to the owner to hand over the stuff to some persons who would call for it from across the Karwar-end.

The four arrested persons, it is alleged, were some of those who used to call for the arms etc.

STENGUNS BEING MADE FOR RAZAKARS

MADRAS, August 9 (UPI).—Stenguns with magazines of 40 rounds are being manufactured in underground buildings at Gulberga and at the aluminium factory in Hyderabad, according to a Bellary message received here today. It is understood that they are intended for use of Razakars.

200 VILLAGES BECOME INDEPENDENT

BOMBAY, Aug 9 (UPI).—Over 200 villages of the districts of Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded and Mominabad in the Nizam Dominion declared their independence at public meetings held there yesterday in observance of the "Hyderabad Struggle Day" according to reports received at the Bombay Office of the Hyderabad State Congress.

The pledge issued by the Central Office of the State Congress was read at the meetings and the Indian Union flag hoisted.

RAZAKAR LEADER KILLED IN SKIRMISH

BOMBAY, August 9 (UPI).—Phatrubhai, a Razakar leader, was killed in a skirmish between Razakars and Kisans, according to a report received from the State Congress Office at Beed, Hyderabad (Dn.)

A few days ago the village of Bodkha was completely destroyed by a party of Razakars led by Phatrubhai, it is reported.

HYDERABAD AND KASHMIR

Discussion At Later Stage, Assures Nehru

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (UPI) In the Dominion Parliament today Mr. H. V. Kamath wanted the Leader of the House to allot a day for discussion of Hyderabad and Kashmir issues 'in camera.'

Pandit Nehru replied that it was not clear to him what the House wanted to discuss. If it was the question of policy pursued by the Government in regard to these two States, the House was entitled to know that, and the Prime Minister was ready to accept the wishes of the House. But, he felt, such a discussion should be held at a later stage.

The House accepted this suggestion of the Prime Minister.

BAN ON TUNING OF PAK AND HYDERABAD RADIOS

Association Secretary Fined For Objectionable Speech

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Aug. 9: The District Magistrate of Indore city has issued an order banning the public tuning of Pakistan and Hyderabad Radios.

The District Magistrate of Indore city has ordered Mr. Mehrunkar, Secretary of the Indore State Government Employees' Association, to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- or, to undergo sentence of two months. Mr. Menrunkar was being prosecuted for delivering an alleged objectionable public speech. Mr. T. J. Kedar (Nagpur) appeared for the defence, while the prosecution was presented by Mr. P. R. Sharma.

Judgements have also been delivered in cases against three Communist workers, one of whom Mr. Bharani has been acquitted. Messrs. D. S. Sarmandal and Laxman Khandkar have been sentenced to undergo sentence for three and six months, respectively. Both of them will also have to pay a fine of Rs. 50/- each.

The Government of Malwa is shortly appointing a Central Rural Uplift Board for the Union.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no cause for anxiety in the Union of Malwa over the food situation which is well in hand.

Fair Price Cloth Shops To Be Opened

SURAT, Aug. 9 (API): A number of fair price shops are shortly being opened in the town and suburbs for the sale of cloth at reasonable prices.

It is understood the Government of Bombay have issued a circular to the Collector of Surat giving broad outlines of the cloth distribution scheme proposed to be enforced and has asked him to submit detailed proposals after consulting the price and supply Advisory Committees.

An Enforcement Staff will be appointed to see that the distribution is carried out properly and that there is no black market in yarn and cloth.

Surat Paddy Crop In Danger

SURAT, Aug. 9 (API): Scarcity of rain is causing serious anxiety in Surat and Broach Districts. So far only about 5 inches of rainfall has fallen in Surat District and its integrated states.

Predominantly paddy growing areas have not been cultivated, and the farmers fear that if sufficient rain does not fall in a week's time, they will have to lose this year the paddy crop. Cattle disease has also set in some surrounding villages for want of fodder.

Chinese Teacher Shot Dead

More Killings By Malay Guerillas

SINGAPORE, August 9 (Reuter). Three Chinese terrorists shot dead a Chinese school teacher at Bukit Gipur 22 miles south of Segamat in Johore early today.

The school teacher was found with his hands tied behind his back and a notice pinned to his body reading "All Chinese who help the British will be killed."

CHINESE AND HIS WIFE SHOT DEAD

IPOH, August 9 (Reuter): Gunmen shot dead a Chinese foreman and his wife at Ayer Kuning near Kampar State.

For the second time within a few days insurgents burned down and unoccupied police station in the same area. The police station was recently abandoned after two insurgent attacks had been repulsed.

In Memory Of Our Martyrs

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes:-

The Government of Bombay desires that two minutes' silence should be observed at 12 noon on Sunday, August 15, in memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of India's freedom. The public is requested to co-operate in observing complete silence.

Sirens will announce the beginning and end of the two minutes' period.

TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY HALL INCIDENT

76-Year-Old M.L.A. Dies Of Heart Failure In Seat

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 9 (API). Mr. G. Nilakanta, 76 year-old member of the Travancore Assembly collapsed in his seat in the House today and died of heart attack soon after.

He was last on the list of speakers. He sat down as the President called upon the Premier, Mr. Thanu Pillai, to reply to the debate on the budget. Then it was found that Mr. Nilakantan had collapsed. He was carried to an ante-room and was given first aid by a doctor member. Medical help was also rushed from hospital but it was too late.

The President adjourned the House for the day on account of Mr. Nilakantan's death.

Shoplifter Gets Five Years

MILWAUKEE, August 7 (UPA) Mrs. Jean Brautigam 36 began serving a one to five-year prison term for shoplifting, although one of her character witnesses offered to marry her if the court placed her on probation.

She told the municipal judge that she had shoplifted for 15 years because her divorced husband was not paying his alimony and she wanted to raise her two daughters "like ladies." She fainted when the judge imposed five concurrent sentences.

MEDIATOR'S HOPES RECEDE

Shooting Increases In Palestine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (UPA). Jean Nieuwenhuys, Chairman of the United Nations Truce Commission, and Colonel Frank Degley, chief United Nations observer, returned to Jerusalem Sunday after discussions in Amman on supplying water to the Holy City.

The two top United Nations men went to Amman on Friday after the Arabs refused to permit use of the Latrun pumping station which they still hold on the water line from Ras el Ain to Jerusalem.

Bernadotte was due to arrive in Jerusalem today against a background of increased shooting and shelling from both sides. The last chance before the Mediator arrives to halt the truce breaches in the Holy City was smashed yesterday when the scheduled meeting between Moshe Dayan, Commander of the Jewish Sixth Brigade, and Colonel Abdullah el Tel, Commander of the Arab Legion in the Holy City, was cancelled when the Arabs fired at United Nations observer Captain A. Bolain.

MADRAS PREMIER'S WARNING

No Coercion From Anti-Hindi Agitators

MADRAS, Aug. 9 (API.): Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Rediar, Premier of Madras, in a statement today strongly deprecated the anti-Hindi agitation sponsored by a section of people in Tamilnand and said that a vast majority of people in South India, including Tamilnad, supported the Government in their policy of introducing Hindustani in schools and most of the pupils and their parents welcomed the teaching of Hindustani.

The Premier warned the anti-Hindi agitators that the Government would not tolerate any kind of coercion, intimidation or obstruction and that "law would take its course against those who exceeded the limits."

Leftists Scoring In Mauritius Elections

PORT LOUIS, (Mauritius), Aug. 9: Left-wing parties are expected to win sweeping victories everywhere in the general elections—first under the new constitution—today and tomorrow in Mauritius, British island in the Indian ocean 550 miles east of Madagascar.

Not one of the candidates for the 19 elective seats in the 35-member legislature, set up under the constitution promulgated last September, called himself a Conservative.

Women voted in a general election for the first time.

ANEY'S SUPPORT TO UNITED MAHARASHTRA

Amraoti Conference Resolutions

NAGPUR, Aug. 8 (API): The Governor of Bihar, Mr. M. S. Aney has supported the creation of a linguistic province of United Maharashtra in accordance with the Akola Agreement (relating to the formation of linguistic provinces) of August 1947.

In a message to the conference held at Amraoti on Saturday Aug. 7, under the auspices of Maha Vidarbha Sabha, Mr. Aney stated he was him self in favour of setting up two autonomous sub-provinces in the proposed United Maharashtra Province: (1). Under a Governor's administrative control namely Maha Vidarbha sub-province consisting of the present tract of Berar and Marathi speaking areas of Nagpur Congress Province and (2) composed of residual areas of Maharashtra including Bombay City and Island.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference demanded (1) the establishment of a province comprised of all Maharashtra speaking areas of Bombay province (including Bombay City) and Central Provinces and Berar including the territory of merged states (subject to fulfilment of the conditions stiputalated in Akola Agreement of last year), (2) Expressing general agreement with the draft replies to the questionnaire of the Linguistic Provinces Commission and (3) requesting the Provinces Linguistic Commission to extend the date from 15th August to 31st Aug. for the submission of replies to its questionnaire on the subject.

Surat Collections For Gandhi Memorial Fund

SURAT, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): An all-out effort to collect money for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund has been planned by the Surat City Congress Committee as a part of its programme for Independence Day falling on August 15. The week beginning with August 7 will be specially devoted to collect money for the fund. So far the city has contributed about two lakhs towards the fund.

An extensive programme beginning with flag salutation in the morning, mass spinning in the Congress House to be followed by a procession and a public meeting in the evening has been arranged by the Surat City Congress Committee. The Committee has enjoined it on the citizens to fly the National Flag on all buildings but to observe the day with utmost solemnity.

NO REGIMENTATION OF STOCK EXCHANGES

Legislation To Curb Only Unhealthy Speculation

SIR CHINTAMAN REGARDS STERLING AGREEMENT FAIR TO BOTH SIDES

BOMBAY, Monday.—Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, presiding over the 14th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank today, observed that in a period of intense inflation as the present one, it was of the utmost importance that Government should make efforts to have at least a balanced budget, if not a surplus one

The continued deficit of the Government on combined capital and revenue accounts, seemed to be an important factor to the intensification of inflation, he said, adding that the decline in the balances of the Government with Reserve Bank had been much greater in 1947-48 than in 1946-47. Due to various circumstances the Government of India's borrowing from the market had fallen far below expectations, and actually in the last financial year there was a net cash outgo from the Government to the tune of Rs. 13 crores as against a net inflow of Rs. 47 crores in 1946-47 and Rs. 306 crores in 1945-46.

Another primary influence on the deteriorating price situation during the year, Sir Chintaman said, had been the decontrol policy adopted by Government since November last.

NO NEED FOR PANIC

Referring to the present inflationary conditions, Sir Chintaman said that despite the abnormal increase in prices, there appeared to be no need for taking a panicky view of things. The situation was admittedly grave but it could be brought under check if determined and all-out effort was made by all sections of the community. In the first place, it was necessary to recognise that to some extent the inflation that was latent in a controlled economy had become manifest now. The expansion of currency in circulation that took place in the year was no doubt alarming but it was also likely that the velocity of circulation of money had diminished. If steps were taken to withdraw some excess purchasing power the situation should come under control.

Sir Chintaman observed that as a result of the emergence of a new inflationary pressure during the year there has been a reversal of the trend observed last year for a net contraction of currency. While during the accounting year 1946-47 notes in circulation recorded a net decline of Rs. 13.3 crores, during the same period in 1947-48 there had been an expansion of Rs. 96.9 crores. The circulation of rupee coins, including one rupee notes, however, declined by Rs. 12.63 crores during the eleven months ended May 1948, as against Rs. 5.53 crores only during the whole accounting year 1946-47.

Following are extracts from the speech made by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh:

STOCK EXCHANGES

"The health of the stock exchanges can only be preserved by the observance of their professional code by those who operate there. In order to assist them in securing this, the managements need the guidance of a modicum of legislation. I am of the view that the proposed legislation should attempt to curb only unhealthy speculation, which implies recognition of the fact that healthy speculation if properly directed contributes a great deal to the efficient performance of the essential functions of the securities market. Informed and moderate speculation contributes to liquidity and price continuity of the market and any attempt to deny the requisite facilities for such speculation would, besides defeating its purpose, prevent the orderly working of the market. I am inclined to favour Government's framing minimum legislation covering only the vital aspects of reform, rather than its attempting a complete regimentation of the stock exchanges. It is also very necessary that the regulation should be conceived in practical rather than theoretical terms, for, failure to enforce any measure or measures will create a state of affairs which is worse than what is sought to be remedied. Further, before finalising proposals for regulation the Government should hold consultations with the authorities of the various stock exchanges, explaining its point of view to them and getting to know the practical difficulties of the exchanges."

STERLING BALANCES AGREEMENT

"I have never shared the pessimism of those who despair of India being able to use her accumulated resources of sterling. It is my conviction that as time goes on Britain will restore her balance of trade, stabilise her economy and for the promotion of mutual interests be readier to make our sterling available for our payments over a wider area of trade and in larger amounts, now that certain lump payments are out of the way. There are aspects of the problem which have drawn criticism, but the critics have failed to appreciate the complexities of the problems involved. As between nations, debts cannot be collected for the asking nor guarantees furnished on demand. Settlements can be arrived at only after an understanding of each other's needs and difficulties. Everything considered, I regard the settlement to be fair to both sides and likely to supplement India's requirements of exchange for current trade to a reasonable extent without imposing a strain on the economy of the U.K. that would handicap recovery. It has to be borne in mind that our sterling balances continue to be freely available for voluntary capital transfers subject only to such safeguards as we deem it desirable to impose in our own interests. In order to inform ourselves as well as the authorities of the International Monetary Fund, more precisely, we are about to institute inquiries regarding the extent of foreign investment in India. The oft-repeated assertion that India has emerged from the war as a creditor nation requires qualifications, which the enquiries may not improbably show to be significant."

NATIONALISATION OF BANK PREMATURE

"I share the view of the Board that the decision to nationalise the Bank was premature at the present stage of the country's political and economic development and that such a step might be frought with very great danger which could not be fully foreseen at present."

The report of the Board for the current year, which was adopted at the meeting, showed that the Bank's income for the year was Rs. 12.73 crores and expenditure Rs. 2.35 crores, thus leaving a net profit of Rs. 10.38 crores which was higher than last year's by Rs. 2,36 crores. A dividend of 4 per cent would be paid to share holders this year.

At the end of the meeting several shareholders spoke on the undesirability of nationalisation of the Reserve Bank.

Jap Silk Output Only 10 P. C. Of 38 Level; Losing U. S. Market To Nylon; Was Top Pre-War Export

BY DOUGLASS M. ALLEN JR.

TENYU, JAPAN, July 3 (By Airmail) : Japan's silk industry, which in pre-war days accounted for 58 per cent of its export business, is on the ropes—nylon ropes.

For 80 per cent of that crucial 58 per cent went to the United States, and word from there is that silk is through as a big-time commodity. The stocking field, the reports go, has been irrevocably lost to nylon.

Moreover, in other garment industries, the American prediction is that silk, already displaced to a large extent, will be pushed further out of markets as synthetics steadily improve and become cheaper

Still another threat to the battered business is the possibility that foreign synthetic industries will force a limit on silk exports into the peace treaty. Already there is an Anglo-American move afoot for restriction of cotton and rayon export from Japan. Silk may escape as being unable to compete in price with synthetics despite cheap Japanese labor.

Out in this beautiful, mountainous country of central Honshu, where silkworks grow big, strong and productive, farmers and raw-silk manufacturers are blissfully unaware of their ultimate market problem and are striving only to increase production, crippled by the uprooting of 50 to 60 per cent of their Mulberry trees to make room for more rice cultivation during the war. Production is now at about 10 per cent of the 1938 level.

For two days I have been visiting factory officials and farmers in this vicinity and have found that they consider their only problem to be that of increasing cocoon crops without losing money. At the co-operative factory here, which produces 300 bales of raw silk annually, or enough for 450,000 American dresses, farmer-owners said they couldn't afford to plant more mulberries because they make only 3,000 yen per tan on cocoons and 6,300 per tan on rice. A tan is about a quarter of an acre. The average farm is five tan.

Each farmer must sell a fixed quota of rice to the Government at a low fixed price, but profits come from crops in excess of the quota, sold on the black market. The price of cocoons is entirely controlled.

The silk factories are highly inefficient, with much obsolete equipment, no economy of movement or traffic control, a great many hand operations which could better be performed mechanically, and a shocking lack of safety devices. Although most factories are constructed completely of frame, rambling in wings and juttings all over the lot, there are no fire extinguishers and no fire evacuation plans.

An experimental breeding farm here, however, is making admirable strides in scientific improvement of cocoon production by crossing various species of Chinese and Japanese moths.

With production at its current low and the food shortage and price control posing immediate headaches, there is a lot to do domestically. But if the Japanese hope eventually to regain any material part of their American market, they'd better get started on plans. They'd better hire a good stateside advertising agency and a publicist (who don't mind being paid in yen) and begin reminding madame and mademoiselle that silk, after all, is silk. I'll give you a start, gratis:

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—or any other substitute!"

— North American Newspaper Alliance

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

New York, August 9.

Previous closing	.....	31.65
To-day's opening	.....	31.61
Difference	.....	—.04
To-day's closing	.....	31.12
Difference	.....	—.53

BUREAU REPORT.

New York, August 9.

A Bureau report from the Government Agriculture Dept. U.S.A. expects the new cotton crop bales 1,51,69,000.

LAST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 9.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs. 175	11 0
Glod forward	111	10 0
Sovereign	74	8 0

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila Sept.	Rs. 591	0 0

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, August 9.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors 64 7/8
United States steel common 79 1/8
United States steel preference 135 3/4.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, August 9 (Reuter): The London Stock Exchange experienced another idle session today Price changes were few and far between but the tendency was slightly better.

British Government Stocks were bought on small scale. Gains of one-eighthy however were not fully held.

Industrial Stocks remained neglected as a whole but there was inquiry for textile and building shares.

The oil market made a good start, buying of leaders caused fractional gains. These gains however were occasionally lost when this section entered a period of extreme idleness..

Week end press made favourable mention of Brazilian railways. Result of this mention was one to one and a half point gains in San Paulo and Leopoldina railway Stocks.

It was budget day in South Africa today. There was some buying of free state issues by Johannesburg interests but advances were not held and market closed with some dullness.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 9.

Market opened easy and fluctuated narrowly. In colico only outstanding business was squared up while new buying and selling orders were prohibited. In Arvind every decline attracted buyers on rumour of a preference share to be announced in the forthcoming meeting to be held on 30th August in Defferd there is no enthusiasm to follow up.

Market closed quiet.

est 1198 lowest 1182, closed 1190.

Ambika opened 455, highest 456, lowest 445, closed 450.

Arvid opened 1475, highest 1495, lowest 1468, closed 1490.

Defferd opened 1628, highest 1632, lowest 1622, closed 1627.

Closing quotations: Arvind 1490, Ambika 450, Calico 1190, Marsdon 192, Saraspuri 01, Defferd 1627, Ashok 631-4, Behari 255, (X.R. and X.D.) Ahmedabad cotton 535.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Madras August 9, (A.P.I.): Following are today's quotations in the Stock Exchange:—Three per cent 1986 (Government of India Loans) 99/3/6, Three per cent 1970/75 Government of India Loans 100/7. Government of Travancore 3 per cent 1952/54 103/2. Government of Madras three per cent 1960 101, Banks Travancore 22/10.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Reccan 17/12, Travancore 10/14.

PLANTINGS: Chembras 5/14, Devashola 17/8, Nelliampathys 1/7, Periakaramalai 23/8, Pullangodes 1/3, Thriumbadi 2/4, T. R. and T. Co. 6/13.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 38/8, Buckinghams 173/8, Cambodias 9/11, Coimbatore C. M. 91, Lakshmis C.D X.R. 72, Maduras 40/12, Radhakrishnas 143, Rajalakshmis 56, Ranga Vilas 45, Travancore Rayons 4/12, Trichinopoly's 12/14/6, Vasanthas 102.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 62, F. A. C. T. 6/6, Mettur Chem 9, India cement 14/12, Spencer 10/8, Loyal Textile 27, Malabar Indistrials 16.

SRINAGAR.

In a statement the press, Hon. S. Budhsinghji; Health and Rehabilitation Minister, has appealed to the citizens of Srinagar to exercise economy in the use of drinking water and to keep their taps running only when necessary.

NEW FOOD POLICY TELLS ON HAPUR MARKETS

Slight Fall In Quotations

FOODGRAINS: There has been no appreciable change in the foodgrains markets position during the week under review. The announcement of the Premier Pant embodying the new food policy of the U. P. Government has left the producers cold. It is felt that the opening of cheap wheat shops in about two dozens towns alone will prove wholly inadequate to meet the situation.

There has, however, been a slight fall in the quotations this week, but there has been no improvement in the supplies or the stock position. There have been heavy rains during the last 15 days and all movements of grains and gur from the interior are at complete standstill

The following are the current rates: wheat 24/- to 21/- gram 13/- to 13/8 barley 12/12 peas 13/- arhar 12/8 maize 10/8 bajra 11/8 bejhar 12/- urd 19/12 moong 19/- and masoor 15/-. There has been a fall in peas and arhar prices following the cancellation of the foodstuffs special that was due to leave Hapur today. Prices in this section had been high due to continued exports outside the province. The ban on movements outside the province would almost surely result in a fall as has been demonstrated from time to time on temporary suspension of loadings.

There have been heavy rains again this week which have adversely affected the standing kharif and fodder crops

GUR: The market remained steady. Arrivals being at complete standstill, there was little business in the ready section as there is little demand for the stocked wet gur that has deteriorated in quality. Dry gur is quoted at 13/8 to 14/- per maund. Local stock of gur is still put at 60,000 mds, most of which is not in demand at present. Despatches have been poor. The foodstuffs special that was due to leave Hapur today could have carried about 40 wagon loads of gur but the same has now been cancelled.

In the futures section the sentiment has been fairly steady but for a very brief set back yesterday when the bears succeeded at one stage in bringing down fagan to 10/5/1 against 10/7/9½ closed on Friday last and 10/7/9 quoted presently. There was good turn over.

OILSEEDS OILS AND OILCAKE: Market remained steady. Fairly regular despatches have placed the local millers in a very comfortable position. There is good demand for oilcake too. Current quotations are: sarson 25/- oil 68/- and oilcake 8/- per maund.

BARDANA: The market remained extremely steady and prices are rising non-stop. The threatening political situation both in Kashmir and on the Hyderabad front and the worsening of political relations between the two dominions have naturally shaken millers confidence in the regular supplies of raw jute from Pakistan in the future. They are, therefore, very indifferent sellers particularly to the upcountry markets who continue to suffer from lack of stocks. Asuj is now quoted at 107/- and oct at 117/-

BULLION: The undertone in the markets remained very steady although the actual gain in prices is small. Bulls had been holding the reigns all through although they showed disinterestedness at higher prices. Lower prices attracted fairly heavy short coverings. The bears that had been making hopes on the seasonal falling of the off-take have been of late unnerved by the growing political tension in the country that has kept the demand high. Bulls too did not show any sign of nervousness on the increase in arrivals at the ports. On Friday last silver had closed at 165/4. Lowest for the week touched on Monday at 163/12 but since then it has recovered to 165/14. Gold is presently quoted at 111/14 against 111/14 quoted on Friday last.

sg-gfil

RELIEF SHOPS CHECK RISE IN PRICES

MADRAS, August 8, (A.P.I.): Over 19 million people of the province are supplied their rice and millets at controlled prices through Government relief shops, it is officially learnt.

The Government have so far opened 9,800 relief shops spread over a wide area in order to check the "rocketting" of prices in the wake of decontrol.

In Malabar, Nilgiris and other deficit districts, where rationing is still in force there are about 2,000 such relief shops serving roughly five million people.

INFLATION PANIC IN U. S.?

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (UPA): The Communist newspaper, SZABAD NEP, in a headline covering half the front page, proclaimed an "inflation panic in the United States".

The big, black heading said: "Panic mood hits the United States because of the inflation crisis. Warmongers are driving the country into economic catastrophe" The article reported that the "danger of inflation is getting more and more serious" and that now even the American press was admitting the doom of dollar imperialism."

MARSHALL AID STIMULATES PRODUCTION EFFORT

Export Drive Not To Be Slackened

(By JOHN KINGLEY)

The actual bringing into physical effect of the European Recovery Programme has increased the confidence of the British people in their ability to achieve full economic recovery

Marshall Aid does not blind them to the vital fact that their own efforts must be intensified, not slackened. In fact, until the actual final agreement on Marshall Aid was signed, all official estimates and future plans were being based on Britain trying to work out her own salvation. I agree that recovery without the Aid would have been extremely painful to Britain and Europe, and the further drastic import restrictions that would have been necessary, would have had some adverse effects on the economy of the rest of the world

Now with the picture changed, the whole emphasis is still, however, being put on the urgent need for still greater production and exports and no early lifting of the present level of British imports There is also a full and welcome appreciation of the fact that Marshall Aid is essentially a Western European affair, of Britain and the other 15 participants, in the working of which there will be the need of active co-opertion and mutual help in overcoming many common probelms.

The seriousness of the British situation immediately before the Aid was agreed was such that no apology is needed for again summarising the facts During the past six months to end of June, the net drain on British gold and dollar reserves, without making allowance for the first instalment of E.R. P. aid of £22,000,000 (Rs. 29.28 crores) was £254,000,000 (Rs. 338 67 crores) of which £107,000,000 (Rs. 142.42 crores) accrued in the final three months. This left the actual balance of the reserves at the dangerously low total of only £473,000,000 (Rs. 629 56 crores) compared with a bare safety minimum reckoned at £500,000,000 (Rs. 665.51 crores). It is hoped that, due to the time lag in the receipt of the Aid reimbursements, the balance will soon be restored to this minimum target.

This factor shows also that day to-day, or even month-to-month, calculations will be misleading and that like so many other matter ther position must be reviewed over a longer-term period so that one is not to be misled by short-term fluctuations

ADVERSE TERMS OF TRADE

A second factor which is already seriously affecting the British balance of payments is the worsening from Britain's point of view, of the terms of trade. The ratio of import to export prices has been growing more unfavourable for many months and each increase means extra effort merely to stand still.

The size of this problem is shown by the fact that the present rate of British deficit on the trade in goods is around £300 000.000 (Rs. 399.31 crores) a year compared with an actual trade deficit of £449.000.000 (Rs. 597.63 crores) in 1947 and of £302.000.000 (Rs. 401.97 crores) in 1938 when "invisible exports" brought in very much more than today. Thus, although British exports of goods are 30 per cent greater in quantity and imports 20 per cent less than in 1938, there is almost the same deficit on visible trade.

Putting the problem another way, an equal rise in import and export prices since 1938 would have made Britain better off today by £350.000.000 (Rs. 465 86 crores) a year or by rather more than the amount of Marshall Aid in the firs year and the likely over-all deficit for 1948

IMPORT CUTS LIKELY

But even on these slightly optimistic hopes Britain realises that no risks can be taken and so the import programmes are now being reviewed to see how far, if at all, they can be further pruned down without damaging production

As I have already pointed out, Britain is going to have a tough job in balancing her overseas accounts in future, even with Marshall Aid. But whatever happens, there is no hesitation in the minds of the British people that this generous gesture will be a deciding factor in assisting the eventual economic recovery of their country and also of their European neighbours. It will be some time before they can look forward to any easing of ther current restricted living standards; before there is any improvement there might have to be some further reduction.

In the meantime, every effort is being made to increase production and exports. And, as Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "We are in this co-operative work with Western Europe in order make it a success not on paper but in actual economic results"

Chartered Accountants Bill

UNREGISTERED G. D. A.'s DEMAND ENROLMENT AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The President of the Accountants Association of India, Bombay in the course of a memorandum to The Commerce Minister, Government of India, says:

On the eve of the introduction of the Chartered Accountants Bill in the forthcoming session of the Indian Parliament, I beg to submit this memorandum, on behalf of the Unregistered G.D.A's of the Indian Union, for your sympathetic consideration. We pray for an exemption from the three years' articled clerkship, enabling us full facilities for enrolment as associate members in the Register of Chartered Accountants contemplated in the Bill.

We base our prayer both on Indian and Western parallel cases.

The G.D.A. Board was in existence upto 1933 when it was abolished. So the last unregistered G.D.A. is a person with 15 years' experience in the profession.

HANDICAPS TO ARTICLE COURSE

There were many handicaps to their undertaking the articles, some of which were personal and others due to the contingency of the situation prevailing then. To cite an instance, all the G.D.A's could not have their articleship in view of the restrictions on the number of personnel for admission for practice with Registered Accountants, who were not many then. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the absence of articles has not stood in the way of the unregistered G.D.A.'s shining in all walks of life, including Government service Among the unregistered G.D.A's, there are many who are holding responsible positions as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants and Income-Tax Consultants. Many of them have stood up to the stress and strain of the war by handling complicated subjects like the Excess-Profits-Tax and War Accounts to the utmost satisfaction of the Government and employers. In view of this creditable record, are we straining you too much, Sir, when we pray for the right of admission as Associate Members to the Register of Chartered Accountants? We are sure, you will agree, that we have already earned that right by dint of our arduous labours and as top-rankers in the profession.

Further, we maintain, Sir, that this distinction between registered and unregistered G.D.A's has lost its original force and has well-nigh become anomalous, in view of the brilliant record achieved by the latter. If the rules are strictly adhered to even today an unregistered G.D.A., whose experience in the line is anything over 15 years can apply for an article course and become a Registered Accountant after the usual three years' articleship. We wonder what work will the Registered Accountant give to an unregistered G.D.A. of 15 years' experience to start with! It will surely be embarrassing to the Registered Accountant.

WHY NOT SIMILAR CONCESSION?

When the R.A. was introduced in 1933, a concession was given to the G.D.A.'s in that such of those who served six years under practising auditors would be exempted from articleship and be treated as R.A's. We beg to point out why a similar concession could not be granted to G.D.A's who have already put more than double the period stipulated for the exemptions in well-established and reputed firms and also in Governments both Central and Provincial.

We beg to point out that many of these rules and regulations were made under the regime of a Government not responsible to the people and always prone to appease vested interests. The Government then had neither longrange nor a national outlook, nor were they concerned with the full utilisation of the Indian talents for national reconstruction. Now that that chapter has been closed, we wonder why we should be treated as the "PARIAHS of the profession" when provisions are contemplated for reciprocity arrangements for non-nationals even. We are confident that with National Government in power, our voice will be heard.

AMENDMENT SUGGESTED

We now make bold to approach you, and through you, the Legislature and the Indian Accountancy Board with the humble request to amend the proposed Bill in a suitable manner, so that the injustice done to the deserving personnel of the profession may be rectified and we may be enrolled as members of the Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants. In this connection, we humbly suggest that the following draft or its essential substance may be added as sub-clause 3 to Rule 4 under the caption "MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE."

"The Council of the Institute shall have the power to recognise in fit cases, persons who have passed the G.D.A. Examination and who have put in at least 10 years' responsible service in the Accountancy profession, in Government, semi-Government or in business houses as either responsible Assistant or Accountants or Secretaries. Such a recognition will be at the absolute discretion of the Council and the Council will have the power to enroll such persons as Associate Members of the Institute, provided such applications are made within a period of five years from the date of coming into force of this Act."

No Joint Jap-Australian Pearl Fishing

August 9, (Reuter): Australia intended to prevent a recurrence of Japan's pre-war poaching in Australian pearl beds, a Commonwealth Government spokesman said here today.

He added that the Commonwealth Government had heard nothing of a proposal said to have been made in Japan, to form a Japanese-Australian company to fish for pearls in Australian waters, thus earning dollars.

He declared that if the Japanese made overtures, they would almost certainly be rejected.

JOIN AS A PILOT

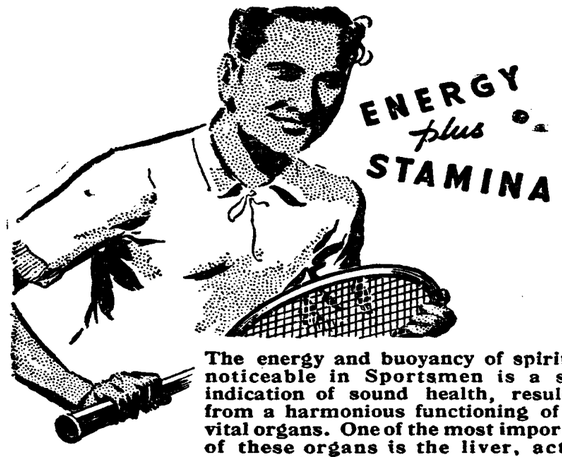
Permanent Commissions to 70% of Cadets successfully completing flying training.

AGE LIMITS: 17½ to 21 years.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Matriculation or its equivalent.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO: Officer Commanding No. 2. E.D. Bombay. OR Air Force Recruiting Officer, Dhobie Talao, BOMBAY 1.

AC.384



The energy and buoyancy of spirit so noticeable in Sportsmen is a sure indication of sound health, resulting from a harmonious functioning of the vital organs. One of the most important of these organs is the liver, acting through the bile it secretes to assist in the assimilation of food, thus enriching the blood and creating energy. If the liver is sluggish and does not function properly the ideal remedy, highly recommeded by the medical profession, is Stearns' Bi-Colates.

BI-COLATES
• STEARNS

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

Swadeshis And Bombay Burmas Improve In Narrow Trading

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The Bombay stock exchange failed to mark any important price departure in active shares under restricted trading. It is true that some scattered investment support is appearing in Bank and Electric shares, but a speculative element till remains indecesive awaiting clearification of the various developments. Thus, we have only routine trading which does not indicate any definite price move.

Tata Steel Deferred opened quiet at Rs. 1630 against the previous close at Rs. 1638-12 under little selling Defds. declined at Rs. 1627-8 but improved at Rs. 1635 on slightly better support. This small improvement again attracted selling and Defds. came down at Rs. 1627-8 and steadied at Rs. 1630.

Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 317 and after improving at Rs. 318 quietened at Rs. 316 and steadied at Rs. 317.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1066-4 and after touching 1063-12 improved at Rs. 1068-12 but declined at Rs. 1061-4 on increase selling pressure. Central Indias were quoted at Rs. 287 while Gokaks changed hands at Rs. 312 Kohinoors were also marking time at Rs. 313 with little activity, Simplex shares were done at Rs. 206 Swadeshis were in better demand and after opening at Rs. 308 improved at Rs. 313 and steadied at Rs. 311-8 while Finlay shares quotplaced at Rs. 311, Indian Bleachings were quoted at Rs. 184.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 167, Belapurs stood at Rs. 289, while Burmas (old) opened at Rs. 418 and after declining at Rs. 412 firmed up at Rs. 427-8, Premier Const. were done at Rs. 197, Scindia shares opened at Rs. 27 and quietened at Rs. 26-14. Tata Chemicals were quoted at Rs. 16 while Tata Oils were placed at Rs. 56-12.

Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 90-8 and later were quoted at Rs. 90. Imperials (old) were done at Rs. 2050 and India Banks shares were quoted at Rs. 207. Reserve Bank shares came in business at Rs. 112-4. Ahmedabad Electrics were quoted at Rs. 114-6, while Tata Powers were placed at Rs. 1640. New India shares were quoted at Rs. 66-8

FORWARD SECTION

	Rs.	a.
Bombay Dyeing (12-8 17-8)	1066	4
Kohinoor Mills (6-12)	314	8
Swadeshi Mills (22) X. R.	312	0
Central Indian Mills (4)	288	0
Simplex Mills	206	0
New Great Eastern (10)	162	0
Gokak Mills (9 plus 3)	310	8
Indore Malwa (21)	513	12
Century Spinning (15)	532	8
Colaba Land and Mill (12)	166	4
Indian Bleaching (6)	183	8
Swan Mills (20)	351	0
Finlay Mills (15)	311	0
Morarji Goculdas	495	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	525	0
Meyer Mills (12)	151	4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	5 6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	13	5
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	2-3	6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	241	4
Podar (S)	170	0
Khatau Makanjee (8)	267	8
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	317	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-14-1)	1631	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7 1/2)	139	12
CEMENTS		
Associated Cement (5)	167	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	428	12
Belapur Sugar (12) X. R.	287	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	37	8
Scindia Steam (1-4)	27	1
Premier Construction	196	8
Tata Chemicals	16	0
Tata Oil (2)	57	0
Indian Iron (0-6)	26	5
Bengal Steel (0-8)	22	3
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	160	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1527	8
Tata Power (50)	1640	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5) X. D.	77	0
Phoenix Mills (50)	446	4
Indian Manufacturing	4260	
Kooria Mills (5) X.R.	148	12
Dawn Mills (40)	1545	
David Mills (6)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	217	8
Minerva Mills (12)	161	4
Bradbury Mills	680	
Bharucha Dfd. (0-4)	5	5
Bharat Mills (2)	38	12
Mysore Spg. Mills	185	10
Madhovji Dharamsi (0-12)	15	
Model Mills (12-8)	185	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	725	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	286	4
Western India (40)	4010	
Standard Mills (15)	580	
Sholapur Mills (200)	4520	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0/8)	12	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	
Tata Mills (3)	70	12
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	275	
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	
Sassoon Silk (3)	85	4
New Union Mills (0-8)	12	4
Madhusudan R (2/8)	47	
Shrinivas Mills	195	0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	126	4
Berar Mills	275	0
Victoria Mills	225	
Colaba Land Coupon	43	0
New Great New	153	
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8)	118	2
Surat Electricity (2-8)	151	4
Karachi Electric Supply (2)	138	12
Broach Elec. Supply (0-5)	11	0
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	13
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	4
Nagpur Electricity (1/12)	53	4
Poona Electric Supply	155	0
Bombay Suburban Old (3)	147	8
Bombay Suburban New (2) XD	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12) X.D.	114	8
Imperial Bank of India (35)	2045	0
Imperial Bank P.P. (8-12)	509	6
Central Bank Old (1-8)	90	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	91	0
Bank of India (4)	207	8
Union Bank of India	9	9
Bank of Baroda (3-8)	164	8
Habib Bank (4)	163	
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1/8)	52	
United Commercial (1-8)	61	0
Jaipur Bank (1/6)	48	
Hindustan Commercial	27	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	
Exchange Bank of I & A. (1/8)	38	
Eastern Bank (0/14/6)	105	
Bank of India Coupon	38	8
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental Life (125)	5150	0
Empire of India (10)	687	8
New India Assurance (1-8)	66	0
Jupiter General (1/4)	25	
Vulcan Insurance (0/10)	13	8
Indian Mercantile (2)	44	0
Universal Fire (0/4)	11	4
British India General (9-12) X. D.	23	4
Industrial and Prudential	29	8
Neptune Assurance	7	
New Great	25	
All India General	21	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-4)	108	8
Mymensingh Rebate (2)	103	4
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1/4)	103	12
Pachora-Jamner Rly. (2/8)	107	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	321	14
Bombay Steamer (28)	617	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	150	0
British Burma Petrol	2	3 6
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	79	0
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	475	
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	0 0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	99	8
Western India Match (7-5)	300	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	41	0
Mukund Iron	10	
Dena Trust (0/12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15)	XR 202	8
Supreme India	123	12
Jam Wire (6)	73	0
Bombay Uganda	69	
Bombay Motor Cycle	42	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	230	0
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	107	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	910	0
Hydary Construction	19	8
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	120	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1290	0
Tata Power (7/8)	1395	0
Hydro Electric (7)	135	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	307	8
Central India (5)	650	0
Swadeshi Mills	146	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640	
Lakshmi Mills	280	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	222	8
Poddar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	113	2
Bradbury Bills (7-8)	365	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	4
Premier Construction 1st (6½)	124	8
Premier Construction 2nd (6/4)	122	8
Amalgamated (5/8)	123	2
Habib	72	8
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0
Walchand Nagar Indus. (7)	250	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	120	0
Meyer	121	4
Mackenzie 1st	127	8
Mackenzie 2nd	125	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	105	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	105	0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	111	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	117	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (2-7)	2	11
British India Corporation (0-10)	8	1
Burma Corporation	3	4
New Victoria Mill	3	12
New Victoria Mill (Pref.)	5	4
Phalton Sugar (8)	120	0
Gold Mohur (20)	325	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	375	0
Sajjan Mills (3)	225	0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	195	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	205	0
Air Service	11	4
Ambica Air Lines	16	10
Air India	147	8
Hind Motor	147	8
Indian Steam	11	9

GOVERNMENT LOANS

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	14
2 1/4 per cent 1950	101	1
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97	5
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100	4
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100	2
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98	14
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99	0
3 per cent 1936 Con.	99	3
3 per cent 1949-52	101	3
3 per cent 1951-54	102	11
3 per cent 1953-56	102	13
3 per cent 1957	102	10
3 per cent 1950-61	102	4
3 per cent 1963-65	101	3
3 per cent 1966-75	100	10
3 per cent 1970-75	100	7
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105	6
4 per cent 1948-53	101	6
4 per cent 1960-70	110	13
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104	8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112	6
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	116	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS		
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98	8
2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98	12
3 per cent Punjab 1952	98	12
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101	4
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101	4
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	10
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	10
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	10
3 per cent N. W. F. 1952	99	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D	111	0
5 per cent Bom. Muni 1959	114	0
6 per cent Bom. Muni 1954	116	0
3-1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101	10
6 K. P. T.	112	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Speculative Support And Short Covering

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The cotton market opened quiet today and sagged two points under scattered selling.

At the decline there was better support and moderate short covering on rumours that the question of control on cotton will be discussed on the 17th instant and not on the 12th instant as previously expected.

However this support was not impressive as in the absence of details

FLUCTUATIONS IN SEPTEMBER

Opening Rs. 585, 584, 594, 592, 595, 589, 592, close Rs. 591.

of the nature of control, there is no desire to increase risks.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 586 and after declining at Rs. 584 improved at Rs. 589.

Later on there was further buying and September improved at Rs. 594. There is absence of rain in cotton growing districts and traders believe that the Association will protest strongly against any control. The meeting of the members of the E.I.C.A. is postponed.

The market improved at Rs. 595 when increased selling appeared and September declined at Rs. 589 and finally steadied and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under.

I.C.C. September .... Rs. 591 0 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 907 cent. points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Scattered Business But Tone Steady

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The Produce market was closed today on account of a Hindu holiday. There was scattered business in Linseed and Oils as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs.	34	8 0
Coromandal ready		34	4 0
Bold		33	8 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready		29	4 0
September		156	0 0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready		28	0 0
September		28	9 0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready		19	9 0
Groundnut August		19	9 0
Groundnut September		19	7 0
Groundnut October		19	5 0
Groundnut November		18	9 0
Linseed Oil		18	6 0
Castorseed First Pressing		18	8 0
Castorseed Commercial quality		16	8 0

HESSIAN MARKET
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

45X11	
Ready	111
July/September	112
October/December	114
D. W. 40X28 (Per 100 Bags.)	
Ready	16 0 0
July September	116 8 0
October/December	117 0 0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

150 D. August	4 9 0
150 D. September	4 10 3
150 D. Ready	4 9 0
120 D. Ready	4 12 0
20/22 Yellow Silk	
Ready	26 3 0
August	26 5 0
September	26 7 0

PEPPER PRICES.
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

PER CANDY.	
Shravan dely	1100 to 1105
PER CWT.	
Bhadarva dely.	206 to 208
Aso dely.	204 to 206

METAL MARKET.
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Tin Shravan dely.	63	0	0
Tin Aso dely.	63	10	0
Copper Shravan dely.	92	0	0
Copper Aso dely.	92	8	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Tata Ordinary 317; Tata Deferred 1631/4; Indian Iron 26/5; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22/3; Bombay Dyeing 1066/8; Central India 288; Gokak 310/8; Kohinoor 314/8; Simplex 206; Swadeshi 312; Tata Power 1640; Associated Cement 167; Belapur 287/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 428/12; Scindia 27/1; Central Bank 90; New India 66/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 139/12.

GOLD AND SILVER

Restricted Turnover And Featureless

Bombay, Aug. 9.

The Bullion market remains dull under restricted trading. In view of manipulated position of Silver, outside operations have decreased considerably. Buyers do not care to enter at the present high level while sellers are afraid of selling short owing to limited floating stock.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 176 and lost annas four at Rs. 175-12 under scattered liquidation. Spot Silver was quoted at a premium of annas eight at Rs. 176-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 111-10 and improved at Rs. 111-14 under small buying but quietened at Rs. 111-10 on realising. Spot Gold was placed at Rs. 112-8 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74-8.

Final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	176	3	0
Forward Silver	175	11	0
Ready Gold	112	8	0
Forward Gold	111	10	0

SUGAR PRICES.
BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Small Grain	109	0	0
Tin Aso dely.	63	10	0
Big Size	114	8	0
Extra Big	117	0	0
August	38	10	0
October	37	12	0
January	32	12	0
Arrivals Bags		7800	

Bombay Bankers' Clearing House

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 6-8-1948 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 176970

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 48,90,83,457-11-6.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/6 15/16 up to 6 months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th month
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/16 1/16 to 4th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5 32 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 90 and d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th month
New York Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332-1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Bank Selling T T Fcs 6400
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Glds 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 136-1-4
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4

CROSS RATE:—New York/London dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Afghani Rs. 52.57/53.43; London Olexandria Pla 97 1/4-3/4; London Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70; London Bangkok Tel 40; London Belgium Fcs 176 1/2-3/4; London Denmark Wr. 19-32-36; London Hongkong 1/3 1/16; London Iran Rl 128-130; London Java Fl 10.68-70; London Lisbon Es 99.80-100-20; London Manila Pes 8.09-8.14; London Montreal dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03-1/4; London New York dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London Oslo Kr 19.98-20.02; London Paris Fcs 863.-40-864.60; London Prague K 201-202; London Singapore 2/3 7/8-2/4 1/16; London Stockholm Kr 14.47-50; London Switzerland Fcs 17.34—36 London Syria 880/5.

DISCOUNT RATES:—London Discts 3 Mos 9/16 p c. London Discts 6 Mos 5/8 p c. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p c. 3 Mos 3/4 p c. 6 Mos 1 p c. 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

SHARP RETREAT IN U. S. COTTON PRICES

Government Fixes Lower Loan Rate

NEW YORK, August 7. (UPA)—Cotton futures moved irregularly lower in quiet dealings this week as traders evened up positions in preparation to the government's first crop estimate of the season on Monday.

At Friday's close, the list ruled 13 to 42 points—64 cents to dollar 2.10 per bale lower than in the previous week.

Prices had been kept in gradual retreat through increased hedging against heavier sales plus reports of curtailed operations by New England textile mills and higher range crop estimates. Private crop report estimates were around 13,785,000 bales.

The week started with prices staging a sharp retreat because of the lower government loan rate than expected. However, the market regained stability later following the news that Japan had accepted offers to 30,000 raw cotton bales and quiet exporter accumulation of contracts anticipating heavier shipments later in the year. Despite mill curtailment reports, some manufacturers were also thought to be buying contracts in place of actual cotton to fortify inventories against forward requirements. Traders said that the proximity of the market to the new government loan level would lead to heavy producer impoundings under the loan programme.

Some estimates indicate that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bales might enter the loan this season or that farmers might finance withholdings through private bank loans. Despite talk of holding movement, sales in southern spot markets showed a noticeable increase. Spot sales for the week ended Friday totalled 89,876 bales compared with 61,128 bales in the previous week.

WORTH STREET REVIEW
NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPA)

Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was dampened by predictions of the best cotton crop in a decade plus emphasis being laid on consumer price resistance following the announcement of curtailed production programme by New England fine goods mills.

Prices in all categories except sheetings could be shaded on firm bids.

The sheeting market was firm.

Some convertors and garment manufacturers said that they intend to follow a cautious buying policy on cruise line cotton goods promotions which is scheduled to start a month or six weeks hence. They also will be cautious on the ensuing spring lines and early summer sportswear promotions. They hinted that commitments may be pared down sharply from the overall estimates but "naturally some purchases wil have to be made."

Mixed interpretation greeted the news that New England combed yarn mills adopted a four-day 32-hour week basis.

While the action lent emphasis to price resistance talk and raised the possibility that the mills might turn to carded goods sale, some quarters suggested that an evident refusal to the "manufacturer for warehouse" would make for a healthier situation in the long run through preventing the accumulation of stocks that might later become burdensome.

The Government's first cotton crop estimate of the season will be publisned on Monday morning and estimates for the total indicate an yield of 13,785,000 bales.

Last year's production was 11,851,000 bales.

Burlap trading remained dull.

Despite Calcutta's sharply higher prices, domestic consumers decided to draw on inventories rather than embark on new purchases at current levels.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

The following is an account of the State Bank of Pakistan for the Week ended the 30th day of July:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.
LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	5,9300,000
Notes in circulation*	70,05,57,000
Total notes issued	75,98,57,000
Total Liabilities	75,98,57,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
I. A. Gold Coin & Bullion	—
Silver Bullion	—
Sterling Securities	—
Government of India Securities	—
India notes pending transfer to the Reserve Bank of India	22,06,59,000
B. Rupee coin	2,34,71,000
Government of Pakistan securities	—
Internal bills of exchange and other commercial paper	—
Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	
Gold coin and Bullion	1,69,54,000
Sterling Securities	34,52,43,000
Government of India securities	13,69,24,000
Rupee coin	1,66,06,000
Total Assets	75,98,57,000

* This figure being exclusive of India notes does not represent the total notes in circulation in Pakistan. India notes are liability of the Reserve Bank of India and will be returned to them in exchange for corresponding assets as they are replaced by Pakistan notes.

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation: 94.7 per cent.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Aug. 9.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145; Quilandy 145/155; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts Raw 105/107 8; Dry 145/150; Cocoanut Oil 560/465; Copra Office 315/316; Dilpasand 327 8/330; Madrasnottam 330; Pepper Wynaad 1500; Country 1450; Dry Ginger Chernad 410; Ernad 405; Coffee Robusta 155; Timber Pali 50/55; Junglewood 22/8/30; Vellapine 40/45; Benteak 40/45; Teak 90/125; Mango 3/4/4/8; Teak 15/22/8; Rosewood 10/20.

Our Rajkot correspondent wires to say at Chital eight dacoits at the point of a rifle intimidated a Bania, Vithal, and looted about rupees eight thousand in cash.

Skipping News

IMPORTS

S.S. MOUNT ROGERS

From Los Angels—20644 bags soda ash.

From San Francisco: 79 drums caustic soda, 4203 bags soda ash, 60 boxes automobile lifts, 68 boxes auto lifts, 38 cases hops, 112 semi-refined paraffin wax, 237 pcs. steel beams, 494 drums caustic soda, 250 drums lub oil, 10000 bags calcined natural soda ash.

From Shanghai: 23 bags brass scrap, 41 cases thermos flasks, 7000 bales cassia

From Hongkong: 1000 bales cassia.

S.S. MERCHAND PRINCE

From Three Rivers (Canada) 756 rolls std. news print paper.

From Port Alfred: 1103 rolls std. news print paper.

From Montreal: 78 cases Washing Machines, 57 bales rubber betting, 130 bundles auto springs and parts, 339 cases milk powder, 49 boxes air craft parts, 607 pieces steel bars, 603 rolls news print paper, 800 bags zinc oxide, 100 cases milk powder, 13100 pcs. yellow Birch squares, 2782 pieces steel rails.

S.S. UNITA

From Karachi:—90 cases petrolega, 32000 bags salt.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

S.S. BARJORA

To Sharjoh:—80 chests B. Tea—N. Hirji and Co.

To Dubai:—82 chests B. Tea—Rajnikant and Co. 90 chests B. Tea—Sureschandra and Co.

To Bahrein:—11 cases aluminiumware—Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.

S.S. MUZAFFARI

To Jeddah:—22 bales C. P. Goods—S. A. Misri and Co. Ltd. 6 bales cotton knitted hosiery—A. H. Esmail and Co. 12 cases aluminium wares—Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.

S.S. BHADRAVATI

To Karachi:—28 cases toilet requisites—U. S. Agencies, 15 boras unmafd drug—S. A. Gaffar, 56 bags unmafd drug—S. A. Rahimtulla and Bros. 156 cases earthenwares—K. Gigabhai and Sons. 600 lums jagree—Dassain and Co. 250 lums jagree—D. H. G. H. Peermohmed. 16 boras cotton flywaste—E. H. Khwaja. 8 boras cotton flywaste—M. R. Khwaja. 20 boras cotton flywaste—M. J. Butt, 150 pkgs bidis—H. R. M. Valimohmed. 20 bags jagree powder—M. H. A. Karim. 200 bags jagree powder—H. S. H. Monmed 15 cases Art silk piecegoods—K. O. H. Osman. 50 cases art silk piece goods—M. E. Vallimohmed. 20 cases art silk piece goods—A. S. H. Abba Mohmed. 15 cases art silk piece goods—A. M Motiwalla and Co. 20 cases art silk piece goods—A. Gaffar and Co 60 cases art silk piece goods—H. S. H. Mohmed.

S S. SARANJAN.

To Singapore:—50 bdls coilfinder seeds—Indo Overseas Expt. Co.; 5 bdls unmid. drug—Indo Overseas Expt. Co.; 31 dms castor oil—F .H. Kassambhoy. 83 pkgs electric ceiling fans—Crampton Parkinson Ltd.

S. S. LANSKERK.

To Aden:—2000 bags industrial talc—Chudgar and Co. C o Dundee

To Liverpool:—67 bags gum karanza—All-India Herb Supply So., 150 bales c waste—Champaklal and Co; 8 bales woollen floor carpets—Shellson Ltd.

S. S. ARENDSKERK.

To Melbourne.—162 bales c waste—Sapt Textile Products (Ind) Ltd.

To Sydney:—27 bales c waste—Sapt Textile products (Ind) Ltd.

BY AIR

To Karachi:—50 bags cotton wearing apparels—G. S. Dadarwalla.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

TARANTIA (Anchur Line) from Glasgow on Aug. 8 carrying 5000 tons general cargo.

GURNA (B.I.S.N.) from London on Aug. 7 carrying 2424 tons general Cargo

CASTLES WOOD from Bahrein on Aug 8 with 15632 tons fuel oil.

BENREOCH (Agents M.M.), from Middlesborough with 3360 tons general cargo.

ALGONQUIN from Palembang on Aug 7 carrying 9250 tons fuel oil.

DEPARTURES

BRITISH SAILOR left for Abadan on Aug. 8.

TRANQUEBAR for Bangkok on Aug. 7 with 4500 tons general cargo.

EXCHANGE for Calcutta on Aug. 7 with 2664 tons general cargo

JALAVIJAYA for Calcutta on Aug. 8 with 4386 tons general cargo.

STRATHELON for Sydney on Aug. 8 with 1700 tons general cargo.

QUESTION OF CONTROL ON RAW COTTON

Discussion At Delhi This Week

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. has issued the following weekly report.—

Extreme dullness and a sagging tendency, which featured the New York futures market the previous week, continued during the week under review. Mid-July cotton parity did not show any increase over the mid-June figure. The loan rate of 30.74 cents did not generate any enthusiasm because the trade had already discounted it. Good crop news induced some long liquidation but the selling pressure was checked by the talk of the possibility of large entries into the official loan or farmers joining a holding movement to raise prices. Various private cotton crop estimates range from 13 million to 14 million bales, compared with 11,851,000 bales harvested last year.

PRICE INDEX

With the average of 1926 to 1929 as basis, the cotton price index has fallen below the general index of all commodity prices for the first time since 1943. A year ago, cotton index was 24 per cent above the general index, and during the previous season it went as high as 63 per cent above the general index. U. S. cotton export price which was 5 to 8 cents above Brazilian fell to 3 cents below Brazilian Sao Paulo export price.

From the 1947 loan entries of 280 000 bales, nearly 32,000 bales remain unredeemed for pooling. Net registration for export subsidy were 937,004 bales as against 1,291,000 bales the previous season.

The re-opening of the Alexandra cotton futures market has been a subject of international comment and speculation. In the absence of the Liverpool futures market, it is expected to play a more vital role in the world cotton trade. The intervention of the Egyptian Government which is the biggest single stockist of Egyptian cotton at present holding half of the supply of long staple cotton, is likely to exercise a much greater influence over the trade than during the past.

EX-MILL PRICES

The Government of India have fixed the "Ad hoc" ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn effective from 1st August 1948. Their final decision on the report of the Tariff Board is awaited. "Ad hoc" rates are said to be higher than the January 1948 prices by 10,25 and 40 per cent on coarse, medium and superfine cloth.

There is a feeling of apprehension that cloth control may bring in its wake control on the raw cotton as well, in some form or another. This question will be fully discussed at the coming conference of the representatives of the Central Government as well as all the provinces, which is expected to take place on 12th August at New Delhi. In the meantime, the sentiment in the trade is opposed to the imposition of any control on cotton, because any restrictions may add to the hardships of the cultivator.

The week witnessed a sensational collapse in cotton prices which, for ICC September were depressed to low level of Rs. 576/- on 3rd August. Heavy unloading by unnerved bulls and vigorous bear-pressure brought about this decline which, on way down, uncovered numerous stop-loss orders. This nervousness was initiated by the anticipations of cotton control but the market steadied later on, on the realisation that in the eventuality of any re-imposition of cotton control, the Government will not be oblivious of the interest of farmers.

The decline in the futures market did not affect the spot market at Dewree to the same degree. Moderate demand prevailed in the spot market throughout the week and prices remained steady.

CROP REPORTS

The weather has taken a favourable turn in Broach Surat districts and parts of North Gujerat where rains have started. Much better and regular rains are, however, urgently needed for the development of young cotton plants. In Kathiawar droughty conditions still persist—though a few showers are reported in Savarkundla and Wadhwan—and farmers are on the brink of despair. In the Oomra tracts on the other hand, C. P. and Berar, as also Ujjain in Central India are in need of a week to fortnight's clear weather to enable farmers to proceed with further agricultural operations. Heavy floods owing to heavy rains in Khandwa, some damage is apprehended. Report from Mogiai areas are satisfactory with intermittent rains.

We have received the following telegram from our Karachi Office dated 5th instant:—

"Reported Gujranwala Shakhupura Muzafargarh and some surrounding places of Khanewal are all under floods. Total crop washed away. Estimate at least 20,000 bales. Ready demand slackened New Crop N. Ts also find no favour at existing rates."

FIBRES OTHER THAN COTTON AND JUTE

Mr. J. K. Sircar, Fibre development officer to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, has issued an interesting memorandum on fibres other than cotton jute. The introduction states:—

The vegetable fibre resources of India other than cotton, jute and coir consist of some 300 fibre plants. Of these sunn-hemp, "Hibiscus" fibres and to some extent "Aloe" fibre, sisal hemp, and palmyre fibre are produced on commercial scale.

AREA: The total area under "other fibres" in British India was 7 49,000 acres on an average from 1911-1912 to 1940-1941. In 1942-1943 the area rose to 868,000 acres. The area in Indian States in 1937-1938 was 195,000 acres. It would appear that the area occupied by the lesser known commercial fibres is not recorded in official statistics probably because of their sporadic and wild growth.

EXPORTS: There is considerable export trade in raw hemp (chiefly sunn-hemp). In 1939-1940, 743,942 cwt. of raw hemp valued at Rs. 86,19,670 were exported while 5,300 tons of brush fibres (chiefly palmyra fibres) valued at Rs. 13,32,534 were also exported during this period.

IMPORTS: A large quantity of Manila hemp and sisal hemp is imported into India. The total quantity imported in 1939-1940 was 48,704

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No B 1065

Vallabhacharya's Descendant In Witness-Box

Story Of Plan To Blow Up Pakistan Consembly

APTE'S HUNT FOR MORTARS AND FLAME-THROWERS

City College Professor Re-Examined By Prosecution Counsel In Mahatma Murder Trial

RED FORT, Aug. 9, (U.P.I.)

Goswami Srikrishna Jivanji Maha raj, the present occupant of the "Gadi" of Mota Mandir of Bombay, who is a direct descendant of Shri Vallabhacharya, founder of Vaishnava sect, ga ve evidence for the prosecution side in the Mahatma Murder Trial in the Spe cial Court at the Red Fort, New Delhi, on Monday.

The prosecution counsel re-examin ed Prof. J. C. Jain of the Ruia College, Bombay.

Assistant Manager of Frederick H otel, Bombay, also gave evidence.

Proceeding In Detail

When the Special Court of Mr. Atma Charan resumed hearing of the case against Nathuram Godse and seven others, who stand charged with the murder and conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Bannerjee, Counsel for Madanlal, continued his cross examination of the witness, Mr. J. C. Jain.

Replying to the cross-examination, Mr. Jain said that he had no specific idea of the quantity and cost of the arms and ammunitions which were dumped in a jungle. Madanlal did not tell him that the Hindus were killed in Pakistan by the military and police. The talks he had with Madanlal were of a general nature.

Mr. Bannerjee: Did you tell Madanlal about your experience of the "Quit India" movement?

Witness: No, there was no occasion for such talks.

The witness stated that Madanlal had told him that he had organised a volunteer corps at Ahmednagar, with the help of which they had driven out the Muslim fruit stall-owners from Ahmednagar. He, however, did not tell him the number of Muslims thus driven out.

The witness said that Madanlal did introduce Karkare to him as a refugee worker at Ahmednagar.

The witness stated that Madanlal had told him that his father was somewhere in the Punjab. It was not a fact that Madanlal had told him that he was going to Delhi in connection with his marriage. The witness was in a thoughtful mood when he got the whole "plot" out from Madanlal.

Mr. Bannerjee: Did Mr. Morarji Desai put you a straight question, as to why you did not refer the whole matter to him before?

The witness: Yes, Mr. Desai did ask me as to why I had not reported the matter to the authorities concerned earlier. I told him that in view of the circumstances I had not taken the matter seriously.

The witness further said that his statement was recorded at his own residence by an officer who had accompanied Mr. Nagerwala, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

STORY TO MORARJI DESAI

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the story you gave to Mr. Morarji Desai was based on a report which you read that morning in the "Times of India"?

Witness: It is not true that what I had told Mr. Morarji Desai was based on the report which I read in the morning papers.

The witness further deposed that he did not get the impression from reading the "Times of India" of January 21 that Madanlal had made a statement to the police. Madanlal did not tell him that the Congress was responsible for the miseries of the Hindus.

Mr. Banerjee then concluded his cross-examination. Mr. Inamdar, Counsel for Gopal Godse and Dr. Parchure, cross-examined the witness. He asked if Mr. Jain often went to the house of Angad Singh.

The witness stated that he was very intimate with Angad Singh but not with his family. However, he knew that the wife of Angad Singh was educated. He did not bother about as to whom Madanlal sold his books. Madanlal started selling his books on October 26. He remembered the date as he made a note of it in a rough book. He did not show his rough book to the police. He did not make notes of all his dealings with Madanlal.

NEVER A MEMBER OF A.I.C.C.

It was about 8 p.m., the witness added, when Madanlal came to him on that day and told him that he was going to Delhi. On that occasion Madanlal had stayed with him for about three or four minutes. He was then sitting on the parapet outside his house. A part of the Shivaji Park was visible from his house. The witness did not remember which police took him to the Magistrate for making the statement. It was not Mr. Nagarwala, nor his assistant. That police officer was not present in the Court today. He said that he had never been a member of the AICC.

Mr. Inamdar at this stage concluded his cross-examination. No other Counsel for the Defence cross-examined the witness

JAIN RE-EXAMINED

After the cross-examination of the witness was over, Mr. Daphtari told the Court that he would like to re-examine the witness and put to him three questions. The Court allowed re-examination of the witness.

Mr. Daphtari: Mr. Jain, these books of your, at whose cost were they published?

Witness: The books have been published at the publishers' cost.

Mr. Daphtari: You were asked in cross-examination whether you had stated certain things to the Magistrate. Will you say why you did not tell these to the Magistrate?

Witness: With reference to my cross-examination by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar as to my not having mentioned certain facts to the Magistrate, I say that the reasons why I had not stated are as follows:

"I had already given in full information to the Bombay Premier and Home Minister and while making my statement before the Magistrate, I believed that it was not necessary that I should repeat all those things. And no questions were put to me and so I made a very brief statement before the police."

Mr. Daphtari: You were asked certain questions by Mr. Bannerjee in the cross-examination. I ask you: Did Madanlal tell you what was the nature or cost of arms and ammunitions hidden in the jungle?

Witness: Madanlal did not tell me the nature of the arms and ammunition or their cost.

Mr. Daphtari having finished his re-examination of the witness, none of the Defence Counsel further cross-examined the witness.

HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

The Chief Prosecution Counsel, Mr. C. K. Daphtari, then produced Mr. Mohan Patrick Freitas, Assistant Manager of the Frederick Hotel, Bombay, as the next witness.

He deposed that on the morning of February 14 at about 9 a.m. he was called by the police to the Apollo Hotel where Apte and Karkare were also present. In the presence of the room in which Apte and Karkare were staying, was searched and Panchnamas prepared for the articles recovered. Among the articles recovered from Apte and Karkare were three railway tickets, 32 copies of different newspapers of dates January 31, January 17, January 18, February 22, February 3, February 14, February 1, February 10 etc. Of these three copies were produced as exhibits in the Court, "Lokashakti" of January 31, 'Hindu Rashtra", the paper of Nathuram Godse, of January 17 and 18 and "Lokmanya" of February 1.

Nobody except Mr. Mengle, Defence Counsel for accused Apte, cross-examined the witness. The three newspapers which were found in the possession of Apte were then produced before the Court.

Answering questions by Mr. Mengle the witness said that the three newspapers along with other papers were recovered from a hold-all which had been pointed out to them by Apte as his hold-all.

Mr. Daphtari then stated that he wanted to put two copies of "Hindu Rashtra (Nathuram Godse's paper) which were also found along with other papers in the hold-all, before the Court. Accordingly, the two papers were also exhibited.

GOSWAMI'S EVIDENCE

Goswami Srikrishna Jivanji Maharaj, the present occupant of the 'gadi' of Mota Mandir of Bombay was then produced as the next prosecution witness. He is the direct descendant of Shri Vallabhacharya, founder of the Vaishnava sect, and the present religious head of that sect.

He is a diploma-holder in "Nyaya" (Indian system of logic) of the Government Sanskrit College of Benares and also the holder of "A" license as a qualified pilot. His pilot license has since lapsed.

Witness was given a chair in the witness box.

The witness deposed that since his boyhood he was interested in politics and was a member of the Indian National Congress since 1942.

Mr. Daphtari: Have you ever met Mr. Bhopatkar?

Witness: I have met him twice in open meetings.

Mr. Daphtari: Have you met various other eminent persons including Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. L. B. Bhoopatkar?

Witness: I have met Subhas Bose. I have met Mr. Bhopatkar only in public meetings.

Mr. Daphtari: Did you know one Apte?

Witness: Yes.

Witness identified Apte in the accused's box as the person known to him as Apte.

Witness further deposed that a person told him that Apte wanted to destroy Pakistan Constituent Assembly which was to be originally held in Delhi. On receipt of this information, which was given to him at his house in Bombay, he went to see Apte.

The witness next deposed that on his way to Pandharpur, he halted at Poona where he met Apte at his house.

MENGLE OBJECTS

Mr. Mengle objected to all this and said that Mr. Daphtari's questions were irrelevant. The real issue, he said, was whether Apte conspired against the murder of Mahatma Gandhi and whether he dealt in arms.

Mr. Daphtari stated that Badge was asked various questions. One of the questions referred to 40 packets of 808 explosives. He wanted to show why those packets were supplied and in what connection. Badge's evidence had been that he dealt in arms with Apte. He wanted to corroborate those from the witness by saying that Apte and the witness had those arms.

Mr. Daphtari then gave out what the witness was expected to say in his deposition in answer to his questions.

Mr. Daphtari said that on January 17 the witness left by plane with Apte and Godse. The witness told Apte that he talked a lot about "doing something" and asked him what he had done. Apte told him that he would see what they would do. It was in connection with these activities that 40 packets of "808" were supplied by Badge to them.

BADGE-APTE PLAN

Mr. Daphtari continued. The first idea was to blow up the Pakistan Constituent Assembly (in Delhi) and their second idea was to blow up one ammunition train going to Pakistan.

Mr. Daphtari said that he further wanted to establish that two pistols were given to the witness and he was asked to procure revolvers in exchange. Then again, on January 26, Apte and Godse saw the witness and told him that they were going out for "some work."

Mr. Mengle objected and asked the prosecution counsel to mention sections of the law under which such questions were admissible.

FRIENDLY EXCHANGE OF ARMS

While pointing out the sections under which his questions were admissible, Mr. Daphtari told the Court that he wanted to put certain questions which would show the relation between the witness and Apte. Unless both were friendly, he said, they could not exchange arms, etc. That was why the preliminary question which he was asking was necessary.

The Court at this stage adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH

When the Court resumed its sitting after lunch interval, the Judge further heard the arguments put forward by Mr. Mengle and Mr. Banerjee, defence counsel, about the inadmissibility of the question and also by Mr. Daphtari, chief prosecution counsel, as to its admissibility.

The Court then observed that he would allow the evidence to come on record for the time being and after it had finished he would pass his orders on the objections raised by the defence counsel. In the meantime, he asked the defence counsel to follow the depositions closely to find out if there was anything which could be held as inadmissible.

APTE'S ADMISSION

Mr. Daphtari resuming the examination-in-chief, repeated the question: What was the conversation that took place when you met Apte at Poona on your way to Pandharpur?

Witness: I brought to the notice of Apte that I had heard that he was going to demolish the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. He admitted it and said that he had people ready for the work. All that he needed was arms and ammunitions. I told him that I was going to Pandharpur and on my way back, I would see him.

Witness further deposed that at Pandharpur one of Apte's men, Karkare, met him and said that Apte desired that he should see him on his way back. "When I went back to Poona, Karkare and four or five of my people were with me. At Poona, Apte told me that two mortars were available at Goa at an aggregate price of Rs. 4,000. I told Apte that even though it was not possible to get those mortars, you (Apte) should at least see that Jinnah and Liquat Ali Khan were killed."

Witness added: "Thereupon, Apte told me that he had two pistols, which were not dependable and he asked for two revolvers from me. Apte said that only he would be able to carry out the work."

Mr. Daphtari: Did you know before what a mortar was?

Witness: No.

Continuing witness said that Apte next explained to him in short what a mortar was. The witness had not sufficient money at that time to pay for the purchase of mortars and therefore he asked Apte that it was not possible to buy the mortars.

EXCHANGE OF PISTOLS

The witness next stated that eight days later, Apte and the other gentleman (Karkare) came to his house and handed over the pistols and asked for two revolvers in exchange. Out of those two pistols, the witness handed over one to his elder brother, Dikshit Maharaja and the other pistol not being in workable condition, he returned to Apte. At the time when the pistols were handed over to him, the witness did not give Apte any revolver. It was in October, 1947, when the witness returned the other pistol to Apte.

The witness said that Apte came to him before the 'Independence Day' and asked him for the revolver. The witness did not give him any revolver as he had not secured a revolver.

WANTED MONEY FOR FLAME-THROWER

The witness next narrated the conversation that he had with Apte at that time. Apte told him that a train containing arms and ammunition was going to Pakistan and that the train should be destroyed by flame-throwers. Apte also told him that a sum of Rs. 10,000 was required for the purchase of flame-throwers and that Apte already had a sum of Rs. 5,000 with him. Apte wanted Rs. 5,000 more from the witness. The witness told him that he could not spare that amount as he had no money at that time.

GAVE STATION-WAGON TO APTE

Witness further deposed that Apte had told him, if he had a motor car he would have gone to the Hyderabad Octroi post on the Hyderabad border and looted the post to get money. "Then I offered him my car. Next day, Apte came and took away my station-wagon."

"About October, I went to Poona to ascertain what had happened to my station-wagon and also what he had done. I met Apte at Poona, when he told me that he had not achieved much success. I took back my station-wagon for I wanted to go to Hyderabad border myself. But on my way to Hyderabad border, I met with an accident and came back the same day. Next morning, I sent for Apte and when he came to my place I told him that any how that ammunition train to Pakistan must be destroyed. I also offered him hand-grenades or dynamites if he needed any. It was on or about October 11."

ANOTHER MUNITIONS TRAIN

Witness further added: When I was leaving Poona, Apte told me that another ammunition train to Pakistan was to go on October 16, and he would see me on October 14, at Bombay. He, however, came four or five days before the 'Dewali' and not on October 14. I then questioned him about the train to Pakistan. He told me that the whole train was not going to Pakistan. He further invited me to perform the opening ceremony of the Hindu Rashtra Press at Poona, which I accepted.

"I went to Poona after the 'Dewali' to perform the opening ceremony and Apte met me there. I had a conversation with him about the ammunition train to Pakistan."

Witness then identified Nathuram Godse as the person who came to him at Poona along with Apte.

Witness further deposed that next morning at about 9-15, Apte met him again. They had a conversation about destroying the ammunition train. The witness was not prepared to spend money on a flame-thrower unless he saw it. The witness had been taken round to Kirkee and several other places by Apte, but no flame-thrower was shown to him. The witness then told Apte that whether the flame-thrower was available or not, the ammunition train must be destroyed. Then there was talk of using explosives for the purpose. At that time, Apte told the witness that he would send for Badge from whom explosives could be obtained.

Continuing the witness said that Badge was then sent for and he came. The witness had seen Badge coming to visit Dikshit Maharaj. He had no dealing with him before.

WHAT BADGE BROUGHT

Mr. Daphtari: Did Badge bring anything with him?

Witness: Badge brought gun-cotton slabs, fuse wires, detonators, and packets of 808-explosives. Badge had several packets containing explosives, but I took from him about forty packets.

Mr. Daphtari: Who took charge of these packets?

Witness: I took charge of these packets from Badge and handed them over to Apte.

Mr. Daphtari: Was any price fixed?

Witness: At that time no price was fixed, but later on about Rs. 1,200 was paid by me to Badge through Dikshit Maharaj, at the rate of Rs. 32 per packet.

At this stage, approver Badge was brought into the Court. The witness pointed towards him and said that this was Badge, who sold him forty packets of explosives.

The witness further deposed that they were in all seven brothers. He was the youngest, and Dikshit Maharaj was next to him in seniority.

The witness performed the opening ceremony the same evening after his arrival in Poona. He came to know Nathuram Godse's name when the latter's name was announced and Nathuram Godse got up to speak.

After the opening ceremony, witness left for Pandharpur and finally came back to Poona on January 15, 1948.

WITH APTE AND GODSE IN PLANE

Witness further stated that on January 17, he was gonig to Ahmedabad by the Tata Air Service. In the plane he met Apte and Nathuram Godse. On seeing them he waived his hand and they also responded. After the plane got down at Ahmedabad, all the passengers got down. "As we were going towards the office, I told Apte, "you have talked a lot but nothing appears to have been done." Apte told me. "You will come to know when it's done." There was no further talk with Apte and I joined the people who had come there to receive me.

The Court at this stage adjourned till 10 a.m. on August 10.

MADRAS COUNSEL FOR SAVARKAR

NEW DELHI, August 9 (UPI) : The defence Counsel was further strengthened today by the inclusion of another advocate from Madras, Mr. N. Panchanatha Iyer, who is an advocate of the Madras High Court and will defend Veer Savarkar, along with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

LESSER BONUS FOR TATA EMPLOYEES

CALCUTTA, August 9 (API): A sum of about Rs. 55 lakhs will be distributed as profit-sharing bonus to the Tata employees for the year ending March 31, 1948, as against Rs. 76 lakhs of last year, it is learnt here.

The higher cost of production and higher wages under the new wage structure are reported to be responsible for this year's fall.

The bonus, when passed by the general meeting of the share-holders of the Company on August 24 and approved by the Tata Workers's Union, will entitle each employee to little over two months' basic wages

The official announcement will be made after the general meeting of the share-holders.

Gujarat Collectors' Conference

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9 (API)—Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies, has called a conference of the Collectors of Gujrat, including the newly formed districts of Banaskantha and Mahikantha, during his forthcoming visit of Ahmedabad.

APPEAL TO PREMIER OF CEYLON

Deprival Of Citizenship Rights Of Indians Would Be Highly Unfair, Says Diwon Bahadur Pereira

Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, who represented Indian interests in the former Ceylon Legislative Council and the Ceylon State Council, has issued the following statement regarding the Ceylon citizenship and Immigration and Emigration Bills which were introduced in the Ceylon House of Representatives last week by the Premier of Ceylon:—

"I am much concerned at the fact that the Ceylon Citizenship and the Immigration and Emigration Bills have been introduced without the Indian Residents Citizenship Bill being also brought up at the same time. The three bills are inter-related and expectation that all three of them would be taken up at the same time was so widespread that the reaction among Indian circles would, I think, be akin almost to dismay. Ceylon is blessed with a great statesman in the person of our Prime Minister and he has assured us time and again that he would get the Indian Citizenship settled with Pandit Nehru to mutual satisfaction. Any postponement of this matter is to be deplored and I earnestly appeal to the Prime Minister and to our other leaders not to postpone it.

GRAVE INJUSTICE TO INDIANS

If you do not define the status of one-eighth of the island's population, if one person in every eight does not know whether he is a Ceylon citizen or not, how could you work with any smoothness a law like the Immigrants and Emigrants Act which hinges entirely on Ceylon Citizenship. All Indians would, for the purposes of this Act, have to be treated as not being Ceylon citizens, even though it may be for the time being only. That appears to be altogether unfair in regard to a population about whom the Soulbury Commissioners said that at least 80 per cent of their number were either born in Ceylon or had resided in Ceylon for at least ten years. I would also recall that the same Commissioners claimed that the Ceylon Government has the ability as well as the desire to assimilate the Indian community and to make it part and parcel of a single nation. It appears to me, therefore, to be an error to consider that the Indians in Ceylon do not belong to Ceylon. Is it fair to subject this large population who have dug and worked on the soil of Ceylon and who wish to live all their lives and bring up their children in the Island to all this trouble, doubt and anxiety? I appeal, therefore, to our Prime Minister to shed hesitation and settle this issue with broadminded generosity. Once this issue is settled, the two independent countries will have the bonds between them strengthened and would be able to march together to progress and prosperity

IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS

The Immigrants and Emigrants Act provided that no person, not a citizen of Ceylon, can enter Ceylon unless he holds a 'visa', a temporary residence permit or a permanent residence permit. But very little is found about the circumstances under which such permits are to be issued and though it is indicated that the permits are to be accompanied by conditions, it is nowhere revealed what the nature of the conditions would be. It has been an accepted position that future immigration would be entirely in the control of Ceylon. But what about the large Indian population already resident who may not be able to acquire Ceylon citizenship? One clause of the Bill says that only dependents of Ceylon citizens would have the right to permanent residence permits, while another clause says that non-citizens resident here for five years or more shall not be denied temporary residence permits. The obvious implication is that no person who is not a Ceylon citizen is entitled as a matter of right to a permanent residence permit, however long he may have resided in Ceylon and that such persons with less than five years' residence may be refused even a temporary residence permit. These possibilities, taken with the undefined conditions that may be attached to the issue of permits, are calculated to cause great anxiety to the Indian population. I, therefore, repeat my earnest appeal that Indian citizenship matter should be settled simultaneously.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR HURRY

I feel unimpressed by the talk that a void will be created if the Ceylon citizenship bill is not immediately enacted. Even if that is so, what is the justification for the immediate enactment of the Immigrants and Emigrants Bill? And in any case, does it not create the greatest imaginable void for the Indian section of the population that these bills should be enacted into law while their own citizenship rights are left in the air?"

THEY ARE READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES

Kher On His Tour Of Hyderabad Borders

BOMBAY, Monday.

That the people of the area bordering Hyderabad were impatient at the prevailing conditions and wanted operations to be started at once was the view expressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who has just returned from a tour of the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts in an interview today.

He said that they were so eager that they only wanted arms and permission to act; the rest they would do themselves. They were fully prepared for any eventuality. The Prime Minister expressed his great admiration for the village guard system which had been built up in the localities. This was a purely voluntary organisation and consisted of tens of thousands of villagers who had rallied to the emergency. They had armed themselves with spears, sticks and swords, set up observation posts, and were ever vigilant.

The Premier said that the men valued their new won liberty so much that they would leave no stone unturned to safeguard it. He narrated how when he was returning from Gadag-Betegeri, a huge crowd of people requested him to stop, surrounded his car, presented him with a huge national flag with a request that he must hoist in the Nizam's Dominions. This beautiful flag, said the Premier, he had brought with him as a momento.

The Premier mentioned that with an extremely well-knit Home Guard movement and the distribution of army personnel at strategic points in the border areas as well as the village guard movement, the morale exhibited by the simple rustic villagers was of an astoundingly high order. He had been asked for permission to enable them to start a women's Home Guard platoons, which he was very glad to permit.

"If they want to shoulder gun and fight, we have no objection" said Mr. Kher.

The Prime Minister spoke in eloquent terms of the heroic defence by nine policemen of an outpost at Naregal against a band of 25 Razakars armed with machine-guns. Before the Razakars were beaten off two of the policemen had died. He had issued instruction for the raising of a suitable memorial to these brave men.

He had also witnessed a pantomime fight between Razakars and the border men which was staged during his visit.

3 MUSLIMS ARRESTED IN JUBBULPORE

Alleged Discovery Of Documents

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, August 8.

Posing as a Hindu and running a hotel under a Hindu name, a Muslim from Hyderabad State was arrested last night by the Jubbulpore City Police, under the Public Safety Act. This arrest led to the arrest of two other Muslims, from whose houses, documents were recovered, which, it is stated, called upon the Muslims in Jubbulpore, to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency and strike at the given signal. So far, the number of alleged Nizam's spies arrested and detained, in Jubbulpore, total thirteen

61 Nizam Villages Become Independent

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 9 (A.P.I.): A further group of 61 villages in Nizam's territory bordering on Sholapur district have declared their independence, a report from Wangi inside Nizam's territory stated today.

Residents of these villages met in conference at Wangi last evening to hoist the Indian standard ceremonially and formally to affirm their independence of the Nizam.

Mr. Pooichand Gandhi, President, Osmanabad State Congress Committee, presided over the meeting which was addressed by Mr. Channusing Kalyansingh of Sholapur and Captain Joshi of Venegur village in Maldurga district.

U. N. Kashmir Commission

Meeting With Pakistan Army Officers

KARACHI, August 9, (A.P.I.): The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan met Monday morning with the representatives of the Pakistan Government and officers of the Pakistan Army. The officers were Gen. Sir Douglas Gracy, Maj.-Gen. Nasir Ahmad, Maj.-Gen. M. Iftekhar Khan, Brig. M. Sher Khan, Brig. Mohammed Musa, Maj. Aslam Khan, and from the Secretariat, Maj.-Gen. W. J. Cawthorn and Lt.-Col. A. J. Wilson. They were accompanied to the meeting by the Pakistan Secretary-General, Mohammed Ali and Mr. M. Ayub, Pakistan Liaison Officer to the Commission.

The Commission discussed with Gen. Gracy and the other officers the general aspects of the Kashmir situation.

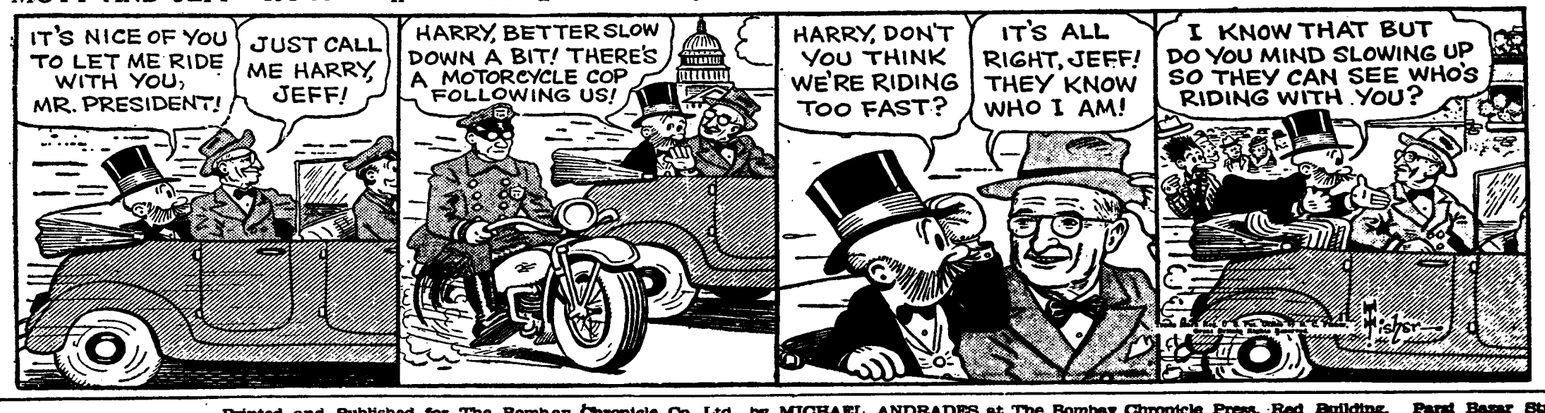
The Commission met again at 4 p.m. and continued its informal discussion of the Kashmir situation.

MILITARY MISSION FOR WESTERN KASHMIR

It is understood that the Commission has planned to leave Karachi by air for New Delhi on Thursday or Friday and at about the same time the Commission's Military Mission is expected to leave Karachi for Western Kashmir to survey the military situation there.

The Commission's Military Mission arrived in Karachi on Thursday afternoon after having spent a week in Kashmir on the Indian Army side of the firing line. It is composed of Mr. Francis M. Smith (U.S.A.) and Lt. Harry Graeffe (Belgium)

MUTT AND JEFF—It's A Cinch Jeff Should Be In Ho llywood — By BUD FISHER


IT'S NICE OF YOU TO LET ME RIDE WITH YOU, MR. PRESIDENT!
JUST CALL ME HARRY, JEFF!
HARRY, BETTER SLOW DOWN A BIT! THERE'S A MOTORCYCLE COP FOLLOWING US!
HARRY, DON'T YOU THINK WE'RE RIDING TOO FAST?
IT'S ALL RIGHT, JEFF! THEY KNOW WHO I AM!
I KNOW THAT BUT DO YOU MIND SLOWING UP SO THEY CAN SEE WHO'S RIDING WITH YOU?
Fisher

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